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Cariou et al.

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(54) **METHODS FOR VEHICULAR COMMUNICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH CO-EXISTENCE BETWEEN NEXT GENERATION VEHICLE-TO-EVERYTHING (NGV) DEVICES AND LEGACY DEVICES**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H04L 1/188; H04L 5/0023; H04L 5/0044; H04L 5/0048; H04L 5/0053;

(Continued)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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Primary Examiner — Frank Duong

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Schwegman Lundberg & Woessner, P.A.

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

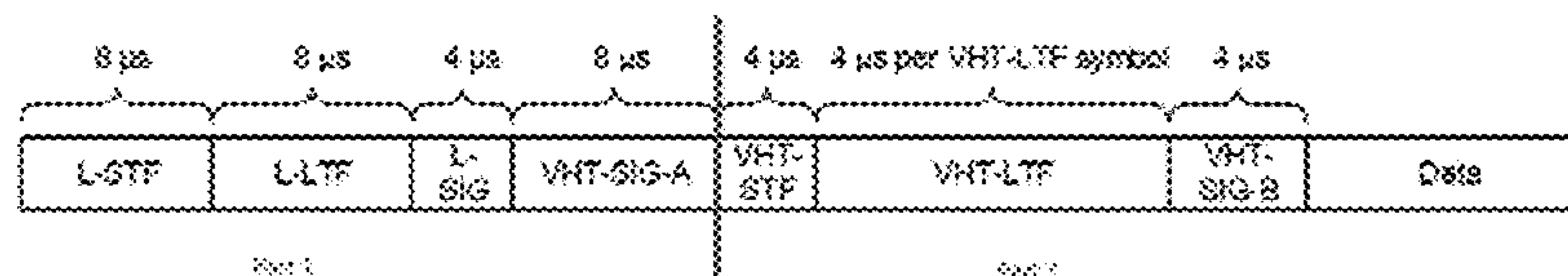
(60) Provisional application No. 62/666,857, filed on May 4, 2018, provisional application No. 62/669,012, filed on May 9, 2018.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

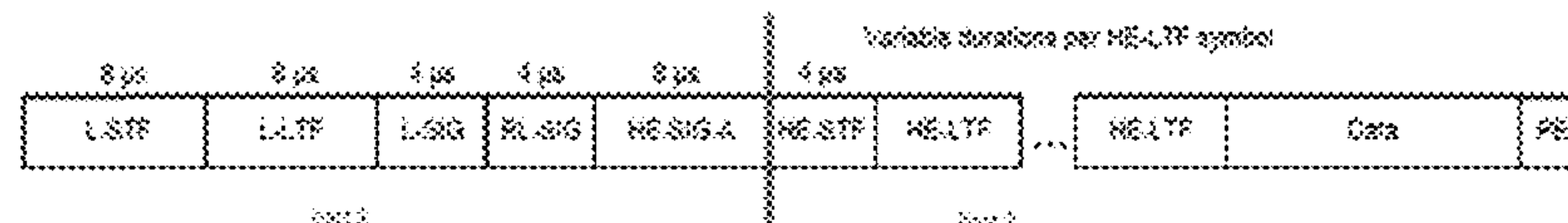
Embodiments of a Next Generation Vehicle-to-Everything (NGV) station (STA) and method of communication are generally described herein. The NGV STA may encode a physical layer convergence procedure (PLCP) protocol data unit (PPDU) for transmission in a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency band allocated for vehicular communication by NGV STAs and legacy STAs. In some cases, the NGV STA may encode the PPDU in accordance with an NGV enhanced physical (PHY) layer protocol, and includes usage of a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding. In other cases, the NGV STA may encode the PPDU in accordance with a legacy PHY layer protocol that is compatible with the legacy STAs, and excludes usage of the mid-amble, the STBC, and the LDPC coding.

19 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets

1300



1350



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H04W 4/40 (2018.01)
H04L 5/00 (2006.01)
H04L 29/08 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
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(2013.01); *H04W 72/0453* (2013.01)
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H04L 29/08; H04L 67/12; H04L 69/18;
H04L 69/22; H04W 4/06; H04W 4/40;
H04W 4/44; H04W 4/80; H04W 72/04;
H04W 72/0446; H04W 72/0453; H04W
72/048; H04W 80/04; H04W 84/005;
H04W 84/12; H04W 88/06
See application file for complete search history.

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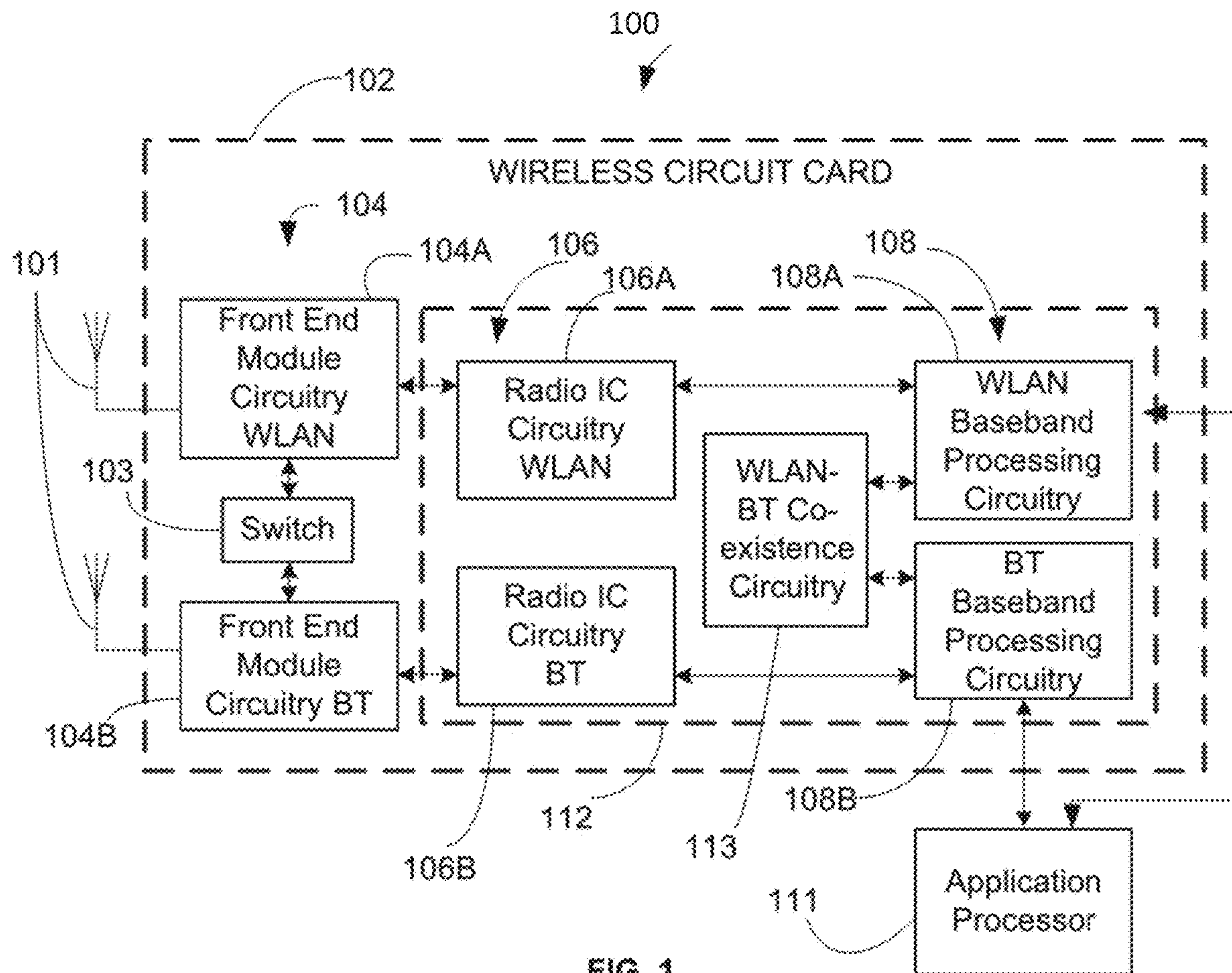


FIG. 1

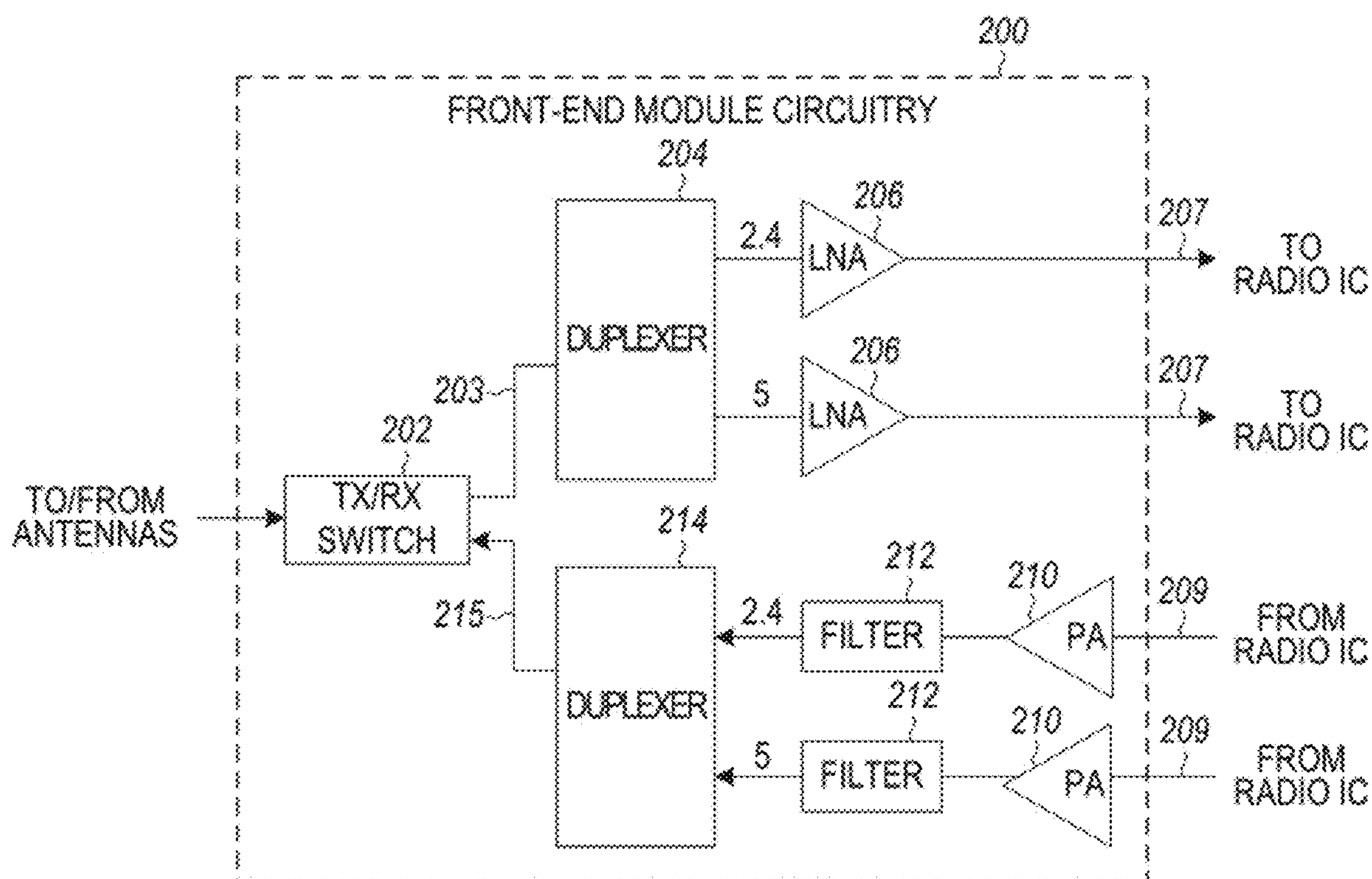


FIG. 2

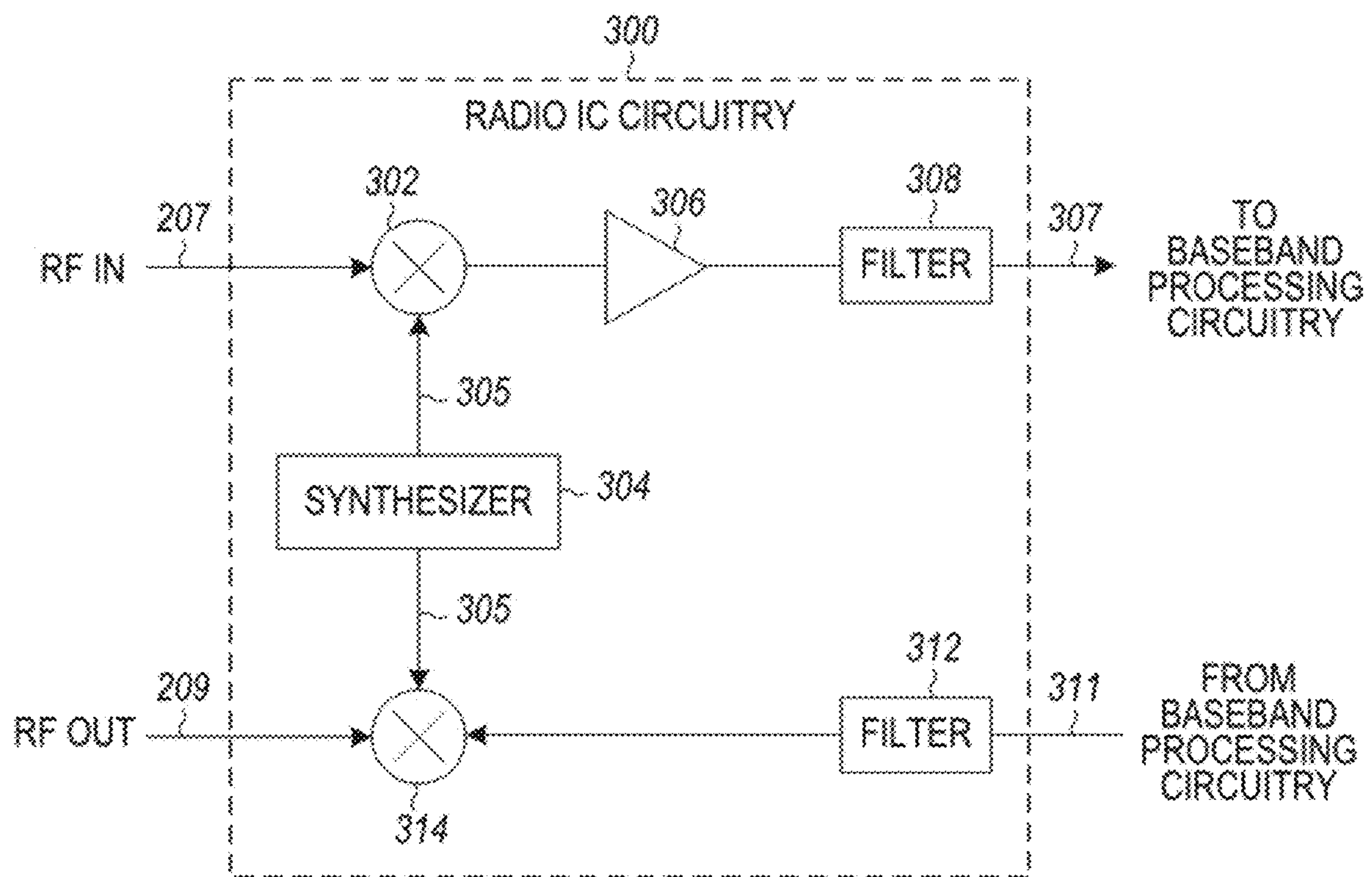


FIG. 3

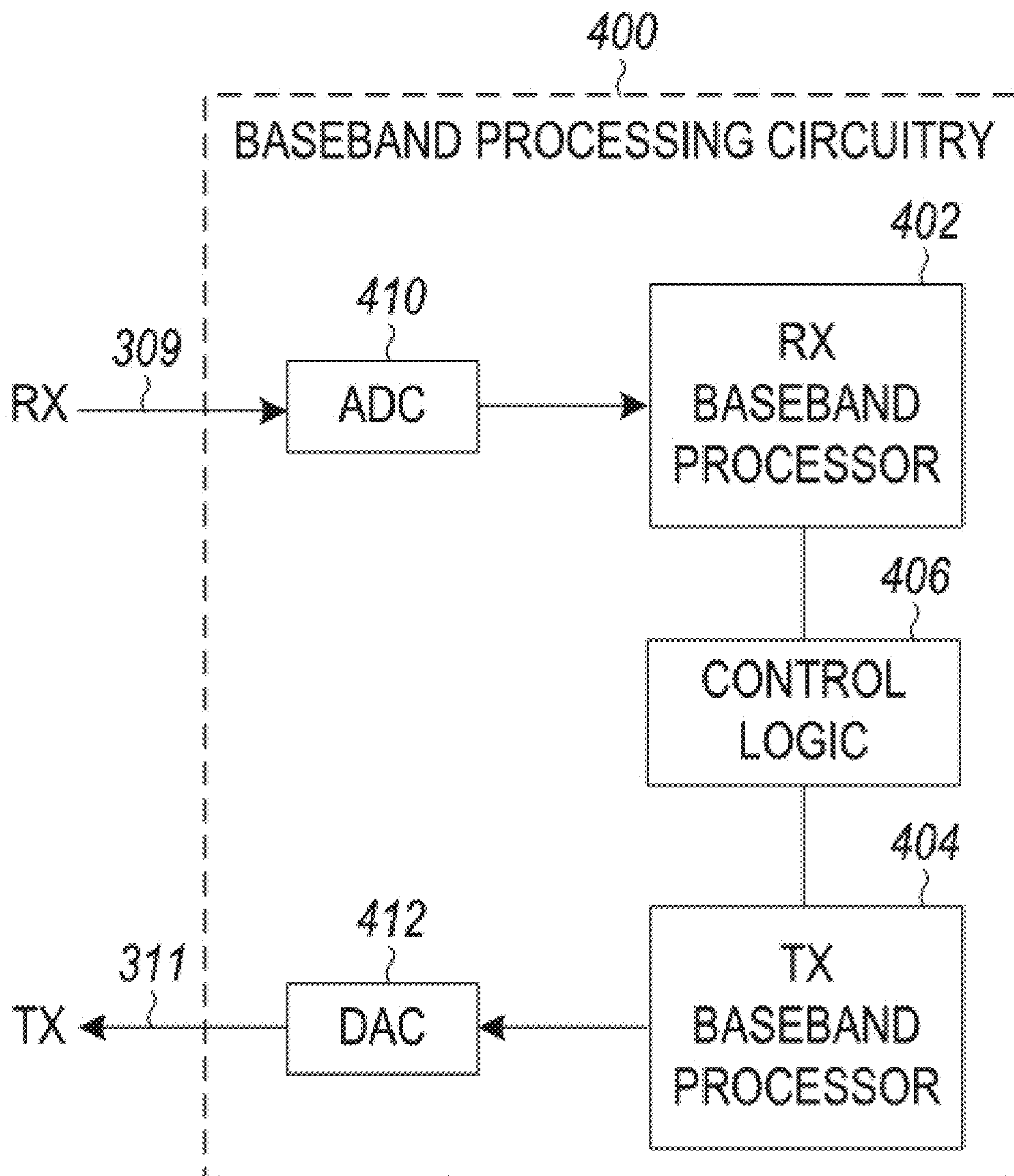


FIG. 4

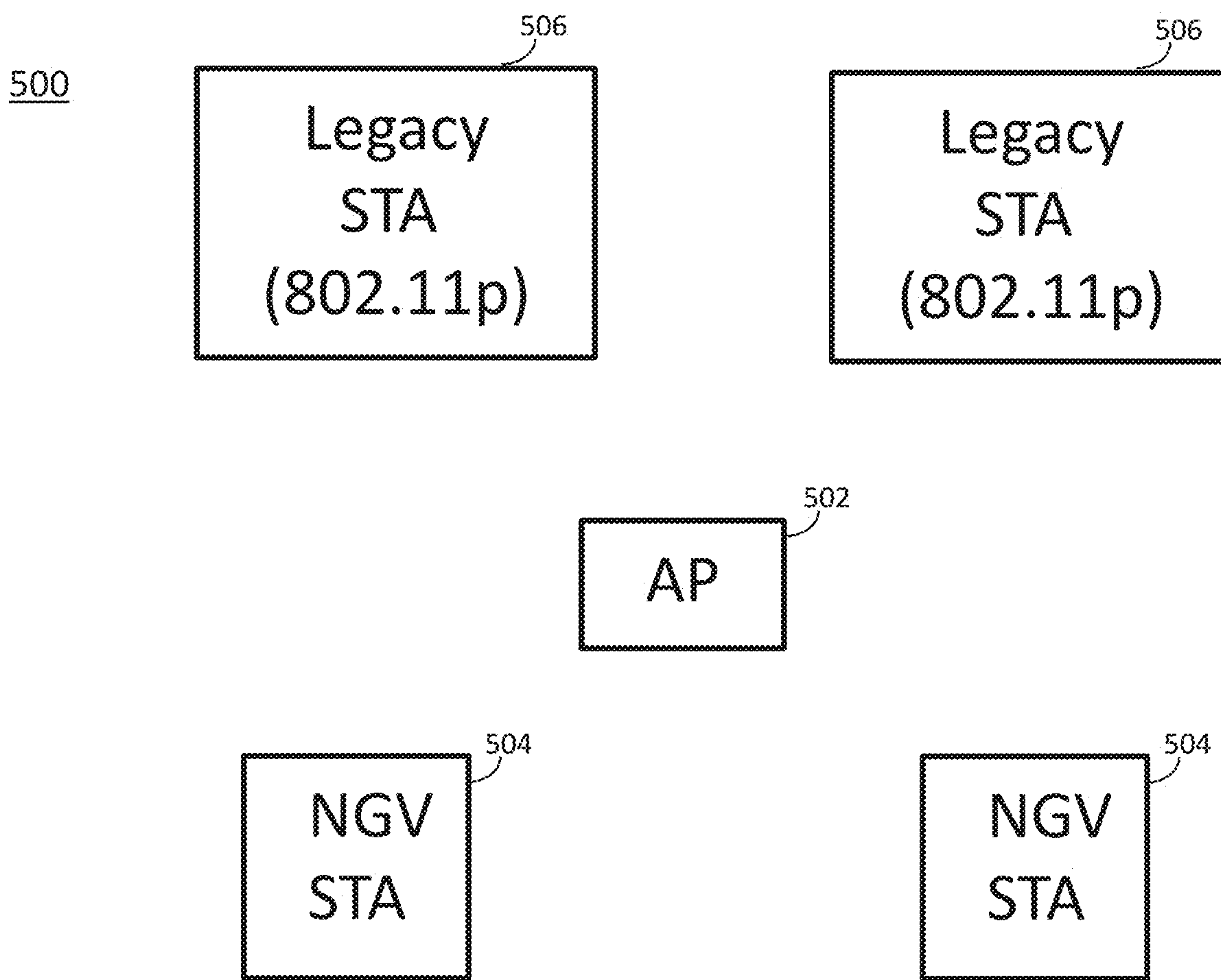


FIG. 5

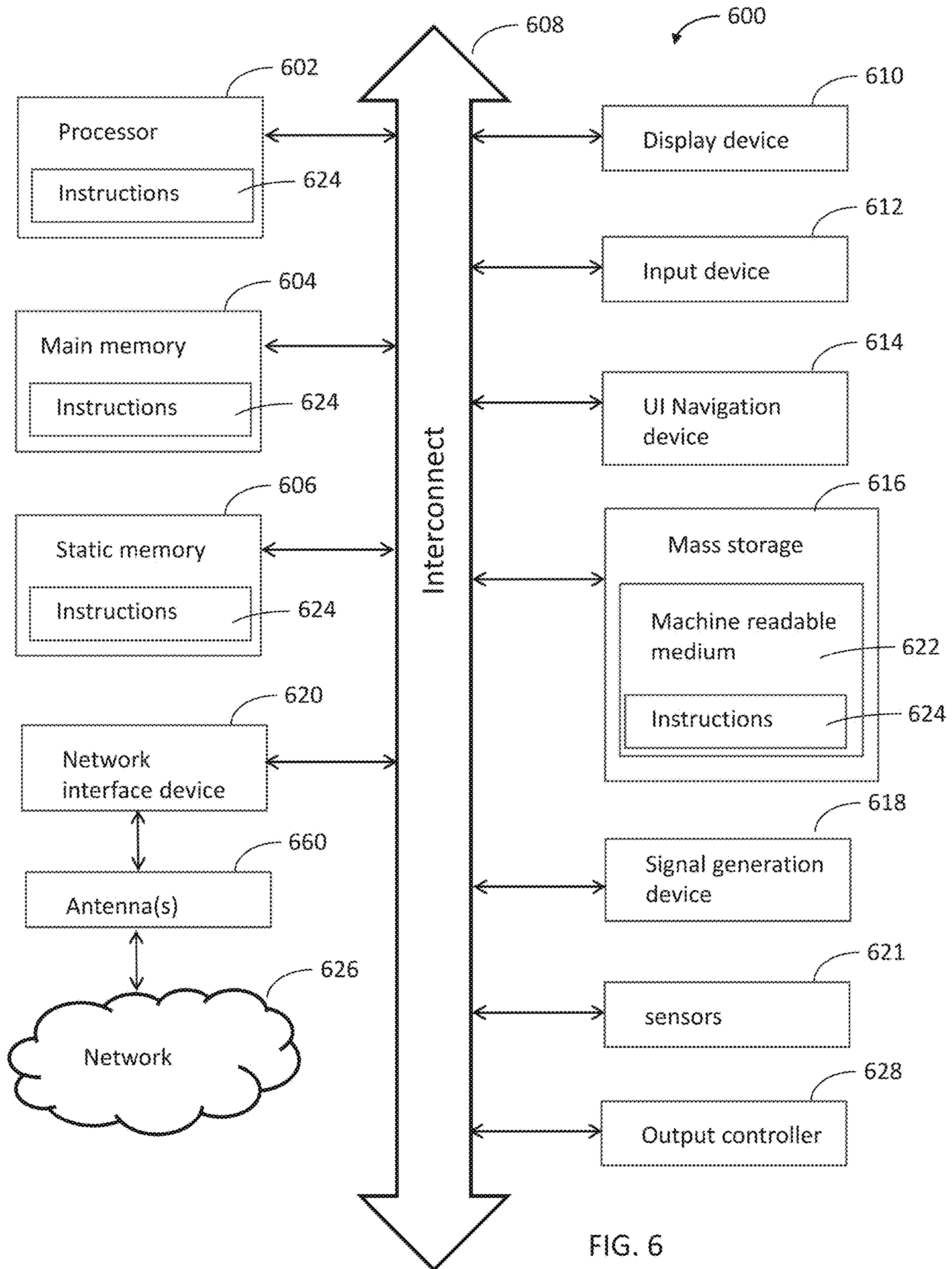


FIG. 6

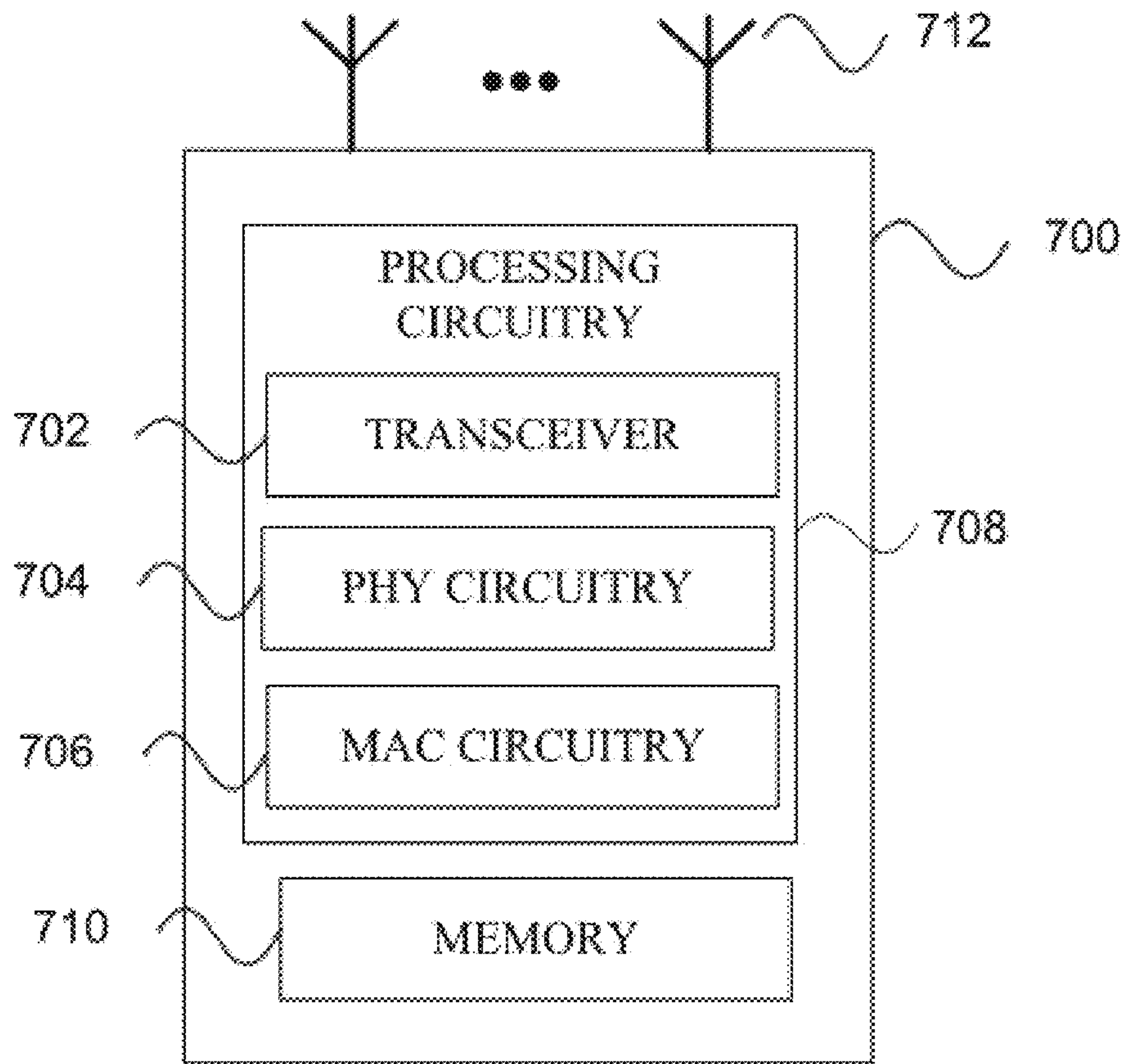


FIG. 7

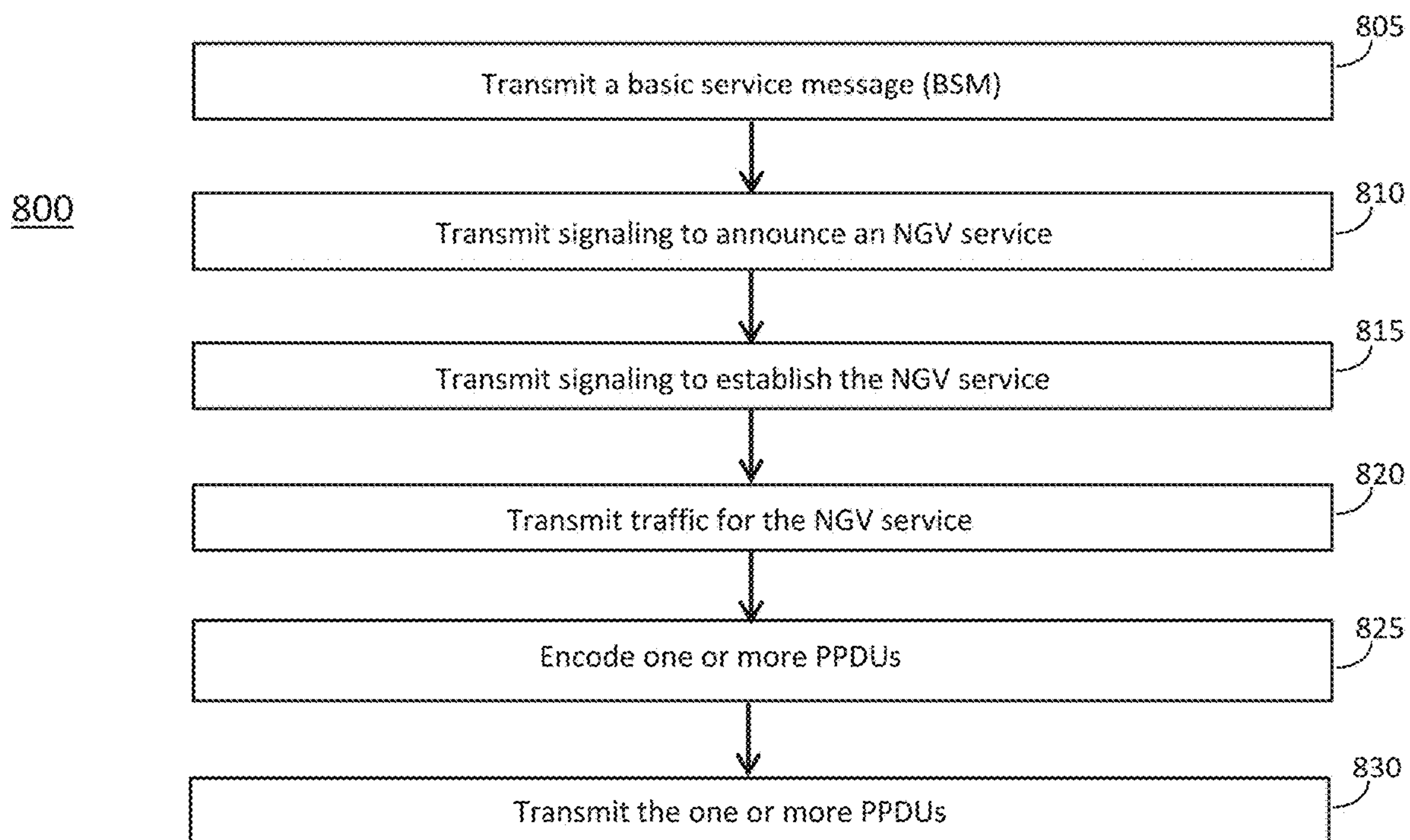


FIG. 8

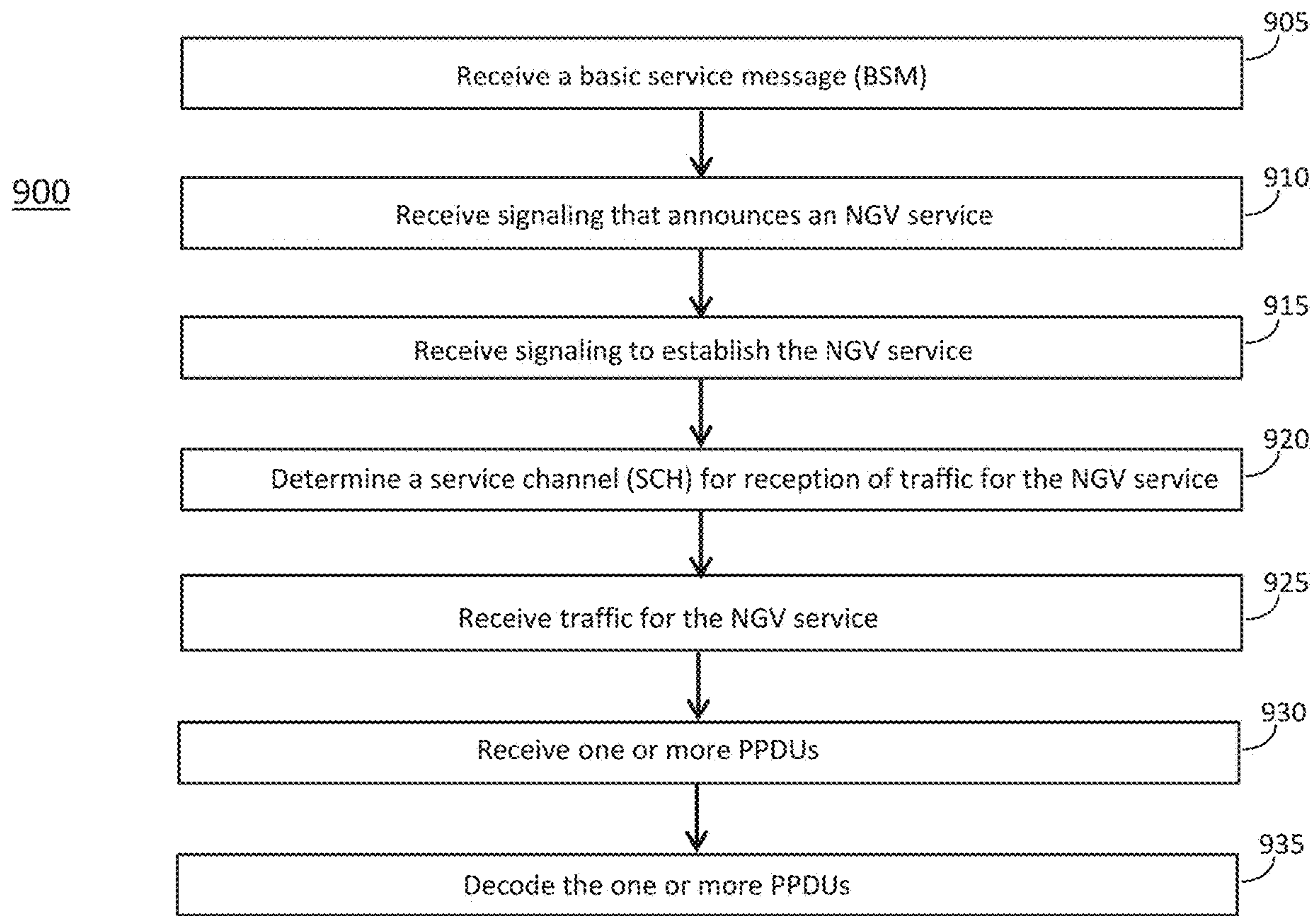


FIG. 9

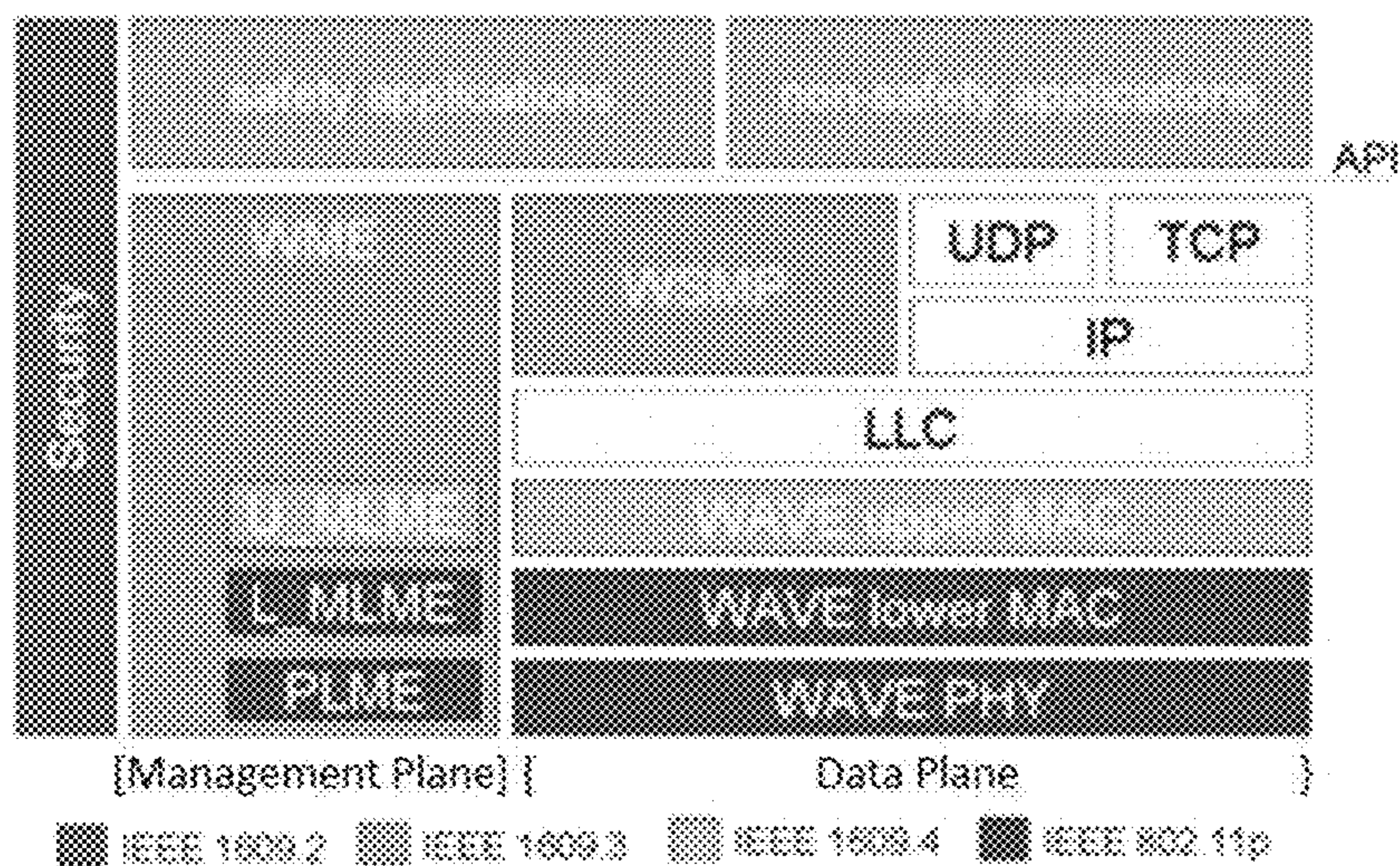
1000

Frequency (MHz)	5850	5855	5865	5875	5885	5895	5905	5915	5925
Channel number	Guard band	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	
			175			181			
Channel usage		SCH	SCH	SCH	CCH	SCH	SCH	SCH	

The DSRC Frequency Allocation in US

FIG. 10

1100



802.11p DSRC/WAVE Protocol Stack

FIG. 11

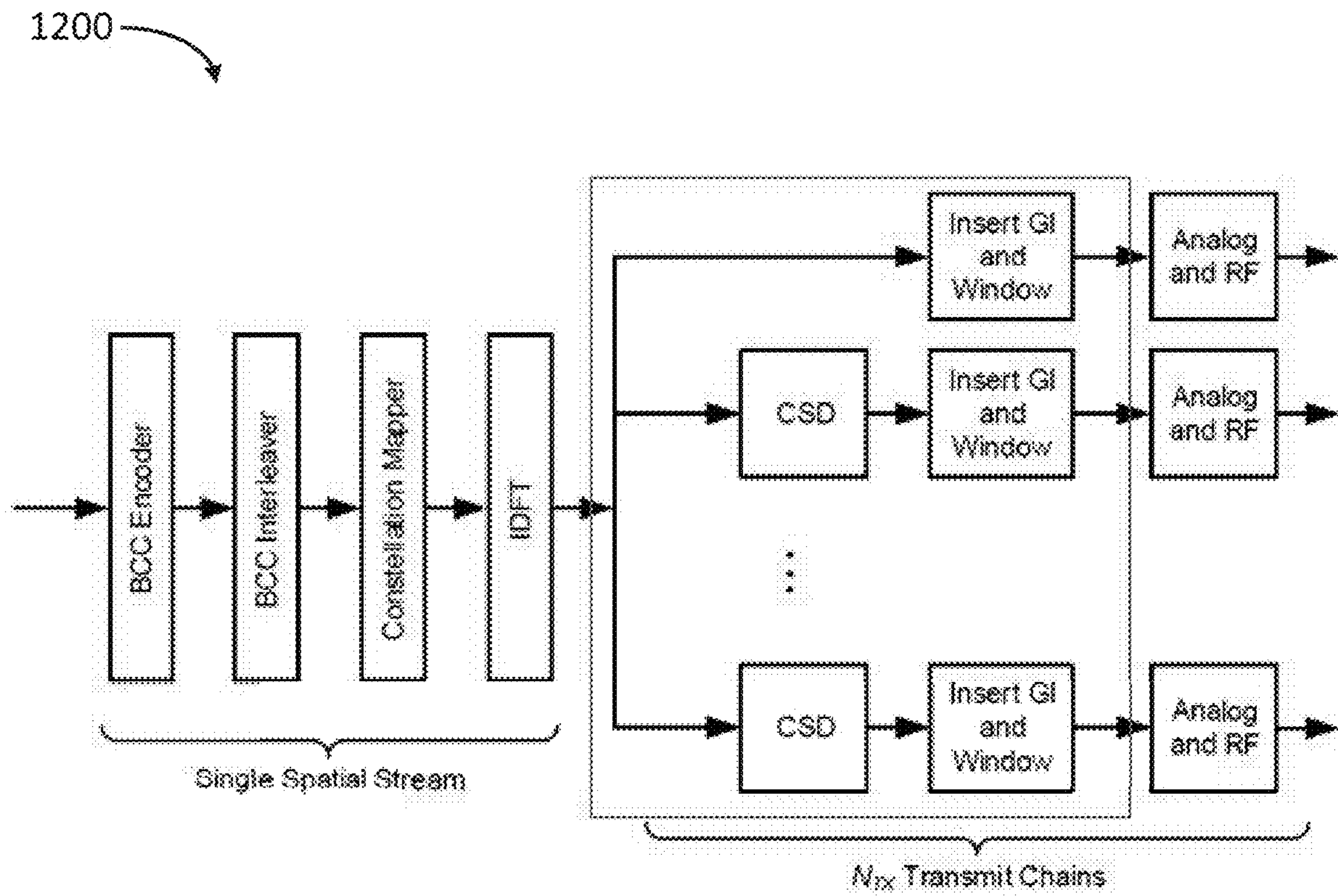
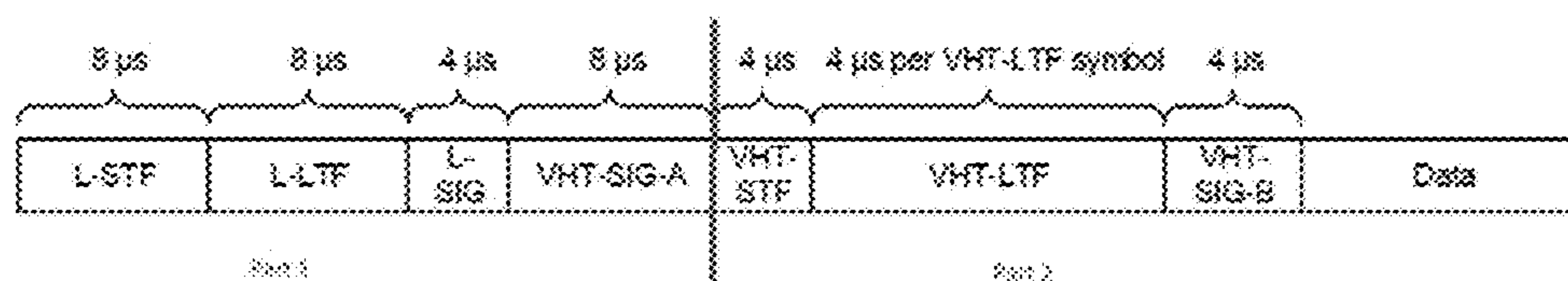


FIG. 12

1300



1350

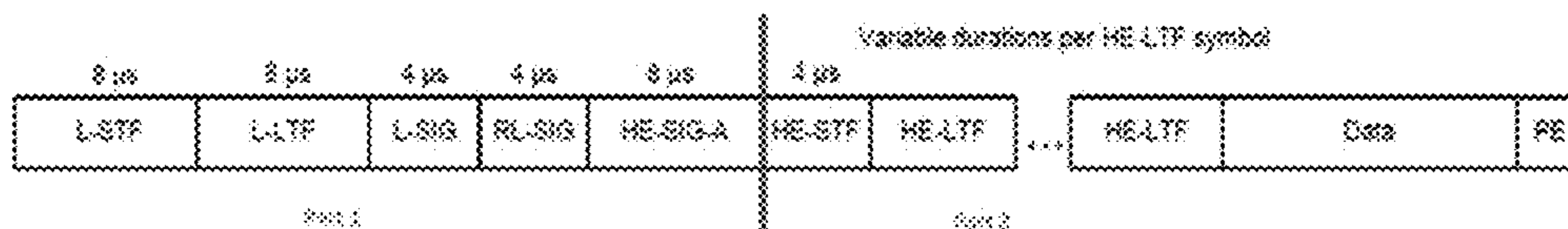


FIG. 13

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**METHODS FOR VEHICULAR
COMMUNICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH
CO-EXISTENCE BETWEEN NEXT
GENERATION VEHICLE-TO-EVERYTHING
(NGV) DEVICES AND LEGACY DEVICES**

PRIORITY CLAIM

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/666,857, filed May 4, 2018 [reference number AB0943-Z, 1884.758PRV], and to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/669,012, filed May 9, 2018 [reference number AB0944-Z, 1884.759PRV], both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments pertain to wireless networks and wireless communications. Some embodiments relate to wireless local area networks (WLANs) and Wi-Fi networks including networks operating in accordance with the IEEE 802.11 family of standards. Some embodiments relate to IEEE 802.11bd. Some embodiments relate to IEEE 802.11p. Some embodiments relate to methods, computer readable media, and apparatus to enable co-existence between devices that support IEEE 802.11bd and legacy devices, including but not limited to devices that support 802.11p.

BACKGROUND

Efficient use of the resources of a wireless local-area network (WLAN) is important to provide bandwidth and acceptable response times to the users of the WLAN. However, often there are many devices trying to share the same resources and some devices may be limited by the communication protocol they use or by their hardware bandwidth. Moreover, wireless devices may need to operate with both newer protocols and with legacy device protocols.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present disclosure is illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings, in which like references indicate similar elements and in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a radio architecture in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 2 illustrates a front-end module circuitry for use in the radio architecture of FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 3 illustrates a radio IC circuitry for use in the radio architecture of FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 4 illustrates a baseband processing circuitry for use in the radio architecture of FIG. 1 in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 5 illustrates a WLAN in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of an example machine upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies) discussed herein may perform;

FIG. 7 illustrates a block diagram of an example wireless device upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies or operations) discussed herein may perform;

FIG. 8 illustrates the operation of a method in accordance with some embodiments;

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FIG. 9 illustrates the operation of another method in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 10 illustrates a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency allocation in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 11 illustrates a protocol stack in accordance with some embodiments;

FIG. 12 illustrates an example arrangement of multiple transmit chains in accordance with some embodiments; and

FIG. 13 illustrates example elements and fields in accordance with some embodiments.

DESCRIPTION

The following description and the drawings sufficiently illustrate specific embodiments to enable those skilled in the art to practice them. Other embodiments may incorporate structural, logical, electrical, process, and other changes. Portions and features of some embodiments may be included in, or substituted for, those of other embodiments. Embodiments set forth in the claims encompass all available equivalents of those claims.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a radio architecture **100** in accordance with some embodiments. Radio architecture **100** may include radio front-end module (FEM) circuitry **104**, radio IC circuitry **106** and baseband processing circuitry **108**. Radio architecture **100** as shown includes both Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) functionality and Bluetooth (BT) functionality although embodiments are not so limited. In this disclosure, “WLAN” and “Wi-Fi” are used interchangeably. Embodiments are not limited to the radio architecture **100**. In some embodiments, an 802.11bd radio unit may be used for vehicular communication and an 802.11 radio unit may be used for other communications, including but not limited to cellular communication and Bluetooth communication.

FEM circuitry **104** may include a WLAN or Wi-Fi FEM circuitry **104A** and a Bluetooth (BT) FEM circuitry **104B**. The WLAN FEM circuitry **104A** may include a receive signal path comprising circuitry configured to operate on WLAN RF signals received from one or more antennas **101**, to amplify the received signals and to provide the amplified versions of the received signals to the WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** for further processing. The BT FEM circuitry **104B** may include a receive signal path which may include circuitry configured to operate on BT RF signals received from one or more antennas **101**, to amplify the received signals and to provide the amplified versions of the received signals to the BT radio IC circuitry **106B** for further processing. FEM circuitry **104A** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry configured to amplify WLAN signals provided by the radio IC circuitry **106A** for wireless transmission by one or more of the antennas **101**. In addition, FEM circuitry **104B** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry configured to amplify BT signals provided by the radio IC circuitry **106B** for wireless transmission by the one or more antennas. In the embodiment of FIG. 1, although FEM **104A** and FEM **104B** are shown as being distinct from one another, embodiments are not so limited, and include within their scope the use of an FEM (not shown) that includes a transmit path and/or a receive path for both WLAN and BT signals, or the use of one or more FEM circuitries where at least some of the FEM circuitries share transmit and/or receive signal paths for both WLAN and BT signals.

Radio IC circuitry **106** as shown may include WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** and BT radio IC circuitry **106B**. The

WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** may include a receive signal path which may include circuitry to down-convert WLAN RF signals received from the FEM circuitry **104A** and provide baseband signals to WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A**. BT radio IC circuitry **106B** may in turn include a receive signal path which may include circuitry to down-convert BT RF signals received from the FEM circuitry **104B** and provide baseband signals to BT baseband processing circuitry **108B**. WLAN radio IC circuitry **106A** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry to up-convert WLAN baseband signals provided by the WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** and provide WLAN RF output signals to the FEM circuitry **104A** for subsequent wireless transmission by the one or more antennas **101**. BT radio IC circuitry **106B** may also include a transmit signal path which may include circuitry to up-convert BT baseband signals provided by the BT baseband processing circuitry **108B** and provide BT RF output signals to the FEM circuitry **104B** for subsequent wireless transmission by the one or more antennas **101**. In the embodiment of FIG. 1, although radio IC circuitries **106A** and **106B** are shown as being distinct from one another, embodiments are not so limited, and include within their scope the use of a radio IC circuitry (not shown) that includes a transmit signal path and/or a receive signal path for both WLAN and BT signals, or the use of one or more radio IC circuitries where at least some of the radio IC circuitries share transmit and/or receive signal paths for both WLAN and BT signals.

Baseband processing circuitry **108** may include a WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** and a BT baseband processing circuitry **108B**. The WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A** may include a memory, such as, for example, a set of RAM arrays in a Fast Fourier Transform or Inverse Fast Fourier Transform block (not shown) of the WLAN baseband processing circuitry **108A**. Each of the WLAN baseband circuitry **108A** and the BT baseband circuitry **108B** may further include one or more processors and control logic to process the signals received from the corresponding WLAN or BT receive signal path of the radio IC circuitry **106**, and to also generate corresponding WLAN or BT baseband signals for the transmit signal path of the radio IC circuitry **106**. Each of the baseband processing circuitries **108A** and **108B** may further include physical layer (PHY) and medium access control layer (MAC) circuitry, and may further interface with application processor **111** for generation and processing of the baseband signals and for controlling operations of the radio IC circuitry **106**.

Referring still to FIG. 1, according to the shown embodiment, WLAN-BT coexistence circuitry **113** may include logic providing an interface between the WLAN baseband circuitry **108A** and the BT baseband circuitry **108B** to enable use cases requiring WLAN and BT coexistence. In addition, a switch **103** may be provided between the WLAN FEM circuitry **104A** and the BT FEM circuitry **104B** to allow switching between the WLAN and BT radios according to application needs. In addition, although the antennas **101** are depicted as being respectively connected to the WLAN FEM circuitry **104A** and the BT FEM circuitry **104B**, embodiments include within their scope the sharing of one or more antennas as between the WLAN and BT FEMs, or the provision of more than one antenna connected to each of FEM **104A** or **104B**.

In some embodiments, the front-end module circuitry **104**, the radio IC circuitry **106**, and baseband processing circuitry **108** may be provided on a single radio card, such as wireless radio card **102**. In some other embodiments, the one or more antennas **101**, the FEM circuitry **104** and the

radio IC circuitry **106** may be provided on a single radio card. In some other embodiments, the radio IC circuitry **106** and the baseband processing circuitry **108** may be provided on a single chip or integrated circuit (IC), such as IC **112**.

In some embodiments, the wireless radio card **102** may include a WLAN radio card and may be configured for Wi-Fi communications, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some of these embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to receive and transmit orthogonal frequency division multiplexed (OFDM) or orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) communication signals over a multicarrier communication channel. The OFDM or OFDMA signals may comprise a plurality of orthogonal subcarriers.

In some of these multicarrier embodiments, radio architecture **100** may be part of a Wi-Fi communication station (STA) such as a wireless access point (AP), a base station or a mobile device including a Wi-Fi device. In some of these embodiments, radio architecture **100** may be configured to transmit and receive signals in accordance with specific communication standards and/or protocols, such as any of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standards including, IEEE 802.11n-2009, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11-2016, IEEE 802.11bd, IEEE 802.11p, IEEE 802.11ac, and/or IEEE 802.11ax standards and/or proposed specifications for WLANs, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect. Radio architecture **100** may also be suitable to transmit and/or receive communications in accordance with other techniques and standards.

In some embodiments, a road side unit (RSU), on board unit (OBU) and/or other device may perform one or more of the techniques, operations and/or methods described herein.

In some embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured for Next Generation Vehicle-to-Everything (NGV) communications, including but not limited to NGV communications in accordance with the IEEE 802.11bd standard. In these embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to communicate in accordance with an OFDM technique and/or OFDMA technique, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured for communications in accordance with the IEEE 802.11p standard. In these embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to communicate in accordance with an OFDM technique and/or OFDMA technique, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some other embodiments, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to transmit and receive signals transmitted using one or more other modulation techniques such as spread spectrum modulation (e.g., direct sequence code division multiple access (DS-CDMA) and/or frequency hopping code division multiple access (FH-CDMA)), time-division multiplexing (TDM) modulation, and/or frequency-division multiplexing (FDM) modulation, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some embodiments, as further shown in FIG. 1, the BT baseband circuitry **108B** may be compliant with a Bluetooth (BT) connectivity standard such as Bluetooth, Bluetooth 4.0 or Bluetooth 5.0, or any other iteration of the Bluetooth Standard. In embodiments that include BT functionality as shown for example in FIG. 1, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to establish a BT synchronous connection oriented (SCO) link and/or a BT low energy (BT LE) link. In some of the embodiments that include functionality, the radio architecture **100** may be configured to establish an

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extended SCO (eSCO) link for BT communications, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some of these embodiments that include a BT functionality, the radio architecture may be configured to engage in a BT Asynchronous Connection-Less (ACL) communications, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 1, the functions of a BT radio card and WLAN radio card may be combined on a single wireless radio card, such as single wireless radio card 102, although embodiments are not so limited, and include within their scope discrete WLAN and BT radio cards

In some embodiments, the radio-architecture 100 may include other radio cards, such as a cellular radio card configured for cellular (e.g., 3GPP such as LTE, LTE-Advanced or 5G communications).

In some IEEE 802.11 embodiments, the radio architecture 100 may be configured for communication over various channel bandwidths including bandwidths having center frequencies of about 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, 6 GHz and bandwidths of about 1 MHz, 2 MHz, 2.5 MHz, 4 MHz, 5 MHz, 8 MHz, 10 MHz, 16 MHz, 20 MHz, 40 MHz, 80 MHz (with contiguous bandwidths) or 80+80 MHz (160 MHz) (with non-contiguous bandwidths). In some embodiments, the radio architecture 100 may be configured for communication in an ITS band at a center frequency at or near 5.9 GHz. In some embodiments, a 320 MHz channel bandwidth may be used. The scope of the embodiments is not limited with respect to the above center frequencies however.

FIG. 2 illustrates FEM circuitry 200 in accordance with some embodiments. The FEM circuitry 200 is one example of circuitry that may be suitable for use as the WLAN and/or BT FEM circuitry 104A/104B (FIG. 1), although other circuitry configurations may also be suitable.

In some embodiments, the FEM circuitry 200 may include a TX/RX switch 202 to switch between transmit mode and receive mode operation. The FEM circuitry 200 may include a receive signal path and a transmit signal path. The receive signal path of the FEM circuitry 200 may include a low-noise amplifier (LNA) 206 to amplify received RF signals 203 and provide the amplified received RF signals 207 as an output (e.g., to the radio IC circuitry 106 (FIG. 1)). The transmit signal path of the circuitry 200 may include a power amplifier (PA) to amplify input RF signals 209 (e.g., provided by the radio IC circuitry 106), and one or more filters 212, such as band-pass filters (BPFs), low-pass filters (LPFs) or other types of filters, to generate RF signals 215 for subsequent transmission (e.g., by one or more of the antennas 101 (FIG. 1)).

In some dual-mode embodiments for Wi-Fi communication, the FEM circuitry 200 may be configured to operate in either the 2.4 GHz frequency spectrum or the 5 GHz frequency spectrum. In these embodiments, the receive signal path of the FEM circuitry 200 may include a receive signal path duplexer 204 to separate the signals from each spectrum as well as provide a separate LNA 206 for each spectrum as shown. In these embodiments, the transmit signal path of the FEM circuitry 200 may also include a power amplifier 210 and a filter 212, such as a BPF, a LPF or another type of filter for each frequency spectrum and a transmit signal path duplexer 214 to provide the signals of one of the different spectrums onto a single transmit path for subsequent transmission by the one or more of the antennas 101 (FIG. 1). In some embodiments, BT communications may utilize the 2.4 GHz signal paths and may utilize the same FEM circuitry 200 as the one used for WLAN communications.

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FIG. 3 illustrates radio IC circuitry 300 in accordance with some embodiments. The radio IC circuitry 300 is one example of circuitry that may be suitable for use as the WLAN or BT radio IC circuitry 106A/106B (FIG. 1), although other circuitry configurations may also be suitable.

In some embodiments, the radio IC circuitry 300 may include a receive signal path and a transmit signal path. The receive signal path of the radio IC circuitry 300 may include at least mixer circuitry 302, such as, for example, down-conversion mixer circuitry, amplifier circuitry 306 and filter circuitry 308. The transmit signal path of the radio IC circuitry 300 may include at least filter circuitry 312 and mixer circuitry 314, such as, for example, up-conversion mixer circuitry. Radio IC circuitry 300 may also include synthesizer circuitry 304 for synthesizing a frequency 305 for use by the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314. The mixer circuitry 302 and/or 314 may each, according to some embodiments, be configured to provide direct conversion functionality. The latter type of circuitry presents a much simpler architecture as compared with standard super-heterodyne mixer circuitries, and any flicker noise brought about by the same may be alleviated for example through the use of OFDM modulation. FIG. 3 illustrates only a simplified version of a radio IC circuitry, and may include, although not shown, embodiments where each of the depicted circuitries may include more than one component. For instance, mixer circuitry 320 and/or 314 may each include one or more mixers, and filter circuitries 308 and/or 312 may each include one or more filters, such as one or more BPFs and/or LPFs according to application needs. For example, when mixer circuitries are of the direct-conversion type, they may each include two or more mixers.

In some embodiments, mixer circuitry 302 may be configured to down-convert RF signals 207 received from the FEM circuitry 104 (FIG. 1) based on the synthesized frequency 305 provided by synthesizer circuitry 304. The amplifier circuitry 306 may be configured to amplify the down-converted signals and the filter circuitry 308 may include a LPF configured to remove unwanted signals from the down-converted signals to generate output baseband signals 307. Output baseband signals 307 may be provided to the baseband processing circuitry 108 (FIG. 1) for further processing. In some embodiments, the output baseband signals 307 may be zero-frequency baseband signals, although this is not a requirement. In some embodiments, mixer circuitry 302 may comprise passive mixers, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 314 may be configured to up-convert input baseband signals 311 based on the synthesized frequency 305 provided by the synthesizer circuitry 304 to generate RF output signals 209 for the FEM circuitry 104. The baseband signals 311 may be provided by the baseband processing circuitry 108 and may be filtered by filter circuitry 312. The filter circuitry 312 may include a LPF or a BPF, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314 may each include two or more mixers and may be arranged for quadrature down-conversion and/or up-conversion respectively with the help of synthesizer 304. In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314 may each include two or more mixers each configured for image rejection (e.g., Hartley image rejection). In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer circuitry 314 may be arranged for direct down-conversion and/or direct up-conversion, respectively. In some embodiments, the mixer circuitry 302 and the mixer

circuitry **314** may be configured for super-heterodyne operation, although this is not a requirement.

Mixer circuitry **302** may comprise, according to one embodiment: quadrature passive mixers (e.g., for the in-phase (I) and quadrature phase (Q) paths). In such an embodiment, RF input signal **207** from FIG. **3** may be down-converted to provide I and Q baseband output signals to be sent to the baseband processor

Quadrature passive mixers may be driven by zero and ninety-degree time-varying LO switching signals provided by a quadrature circuitry which may be configured to receive a LO frequency (f_{LO}) from a local oscillator or a synthesizer, such as LO frequency **305** of synthesizer **304** (FIG. **3**). In some embodiments, the LO frequency may be the carrier frequency, while in other embodiments, the LO frequency may be a fraction of the carrier frequency (e.g., one-half the carrier frequency, one-third the carrier frequency). In some embodiments, the zero and ninety-degree time-varying switching signals may be generated by the synthesizer, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some embodiments, the LO signals may differ in duty cycle (the percentage of one period in which the LO signal is high) and/or offset (the difference between start points of the period). In some embodiments, the LO signals may have a 25% duty cycle and a 50% offset. In some embodiments, each branch of the mixer circuitry (e.g., the in-phase (I) and quadrature phase (Q) path) may operate at a 25% duty cycle, which may result in a significant reduction in power consumption.

The RF input signal **207** (FIG. **2**) may comprise a balanced signal, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. The I and Q baseband output signals may be provided to low-noise amplifier, such as amplifier circuitry **306** (FIG. **3**) or to filter circuitry **308** (FIG. **3**).

In some embodiments, the output baseband signals **307** and the input baseband signals **311** may be analog baseband signals, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some alternate embodiments, the output baseband signals **307** and the input baseband signals **311** may be digital baseband signals. In these alternate embodiments, the radio IC circuitry may include analog-to-digital converter (ADC) and digital-to-analog converter (DAC) circuitry.

In some dual-mode embodiments, a separate radio IC circuitry may be provided for processing signals for each spectrum, or for other spectrums not mentioned here, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some embodiments, the synthesizer circuitry **304** may be a fractional-N synthesizer or a fractional N/N+1 synthesizer, although the scope of the embodiments is not limited in this respect as other types of frequency synthesizers may be suitable. For example, synthesizer circuitry **304** may be a delta-sigma synthesizer, a frequency multiplier, or a synthesizer comprising a phase-locked loop with a frequency divider. According to some embodiments, the synthesizer circuitry **304** may include digital synthesizer circuitry. An advantage of using a digital synthesizer circuitry is that, although it may still include some analog components, its footprint may be scaled down much more than the footprint of an analog synthesizer circuitry. In some embodiments, frequency input into synthesizer circuitry **304** may be provided by a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO), although that is not a requirement. A divider control input may further be provided by either the baseband processing circuitry **108** (FIG. **1**) or the application processor **111** (FIG. **1**) depending

on the desired output frequency **305**. In some embodiments, a divider control input (e.g., N) may be determined from a look-up table (e.g., within a Wi-Fi card) based on a channel number and a channel center frequency as determined or indicated by the application processor **111**.

In some embodiments, synthesizer circuitry **304** may be configured to generate a carrier frequency as the output frequency **305**, while in other embodiments, the output frequency **305** may be a fraction of the carrier frequency (e.g., one-half the carrier frequency, one-third the carrier frequency). In some embodiments, the output frequency **305** may be a LO frequency (f_{LO}).

FIG. **4** illustrates a functional block diagram of baseband processing circuitry **400** in accordance with some embodiments. The baseband processing circuitry **400** is one example of circuitry that may be suitable for use as the baseband processing circuitry **108** (FIG. **1**), although other circuitry configurations may also be suitable. The baseband processing circuitry **400** may include a receive baseband processor (RX BBP) **402** for processing receive baseband signals **309** provided by the radio IC circuitry **106** (FIG. **1**) and a transmit baseband processor (TX BBP) **404** for generating transmit baseband signals **311** for the radio IC circuitry **106**. The baseband processing circuitry **400** may also include control logic **406** for coordinating the operations of the baseband processing circuitry **400**.

In some embodiments (e.g., when analog baseband signals are exchanged between the baseband processing circuitry **400** and the radio IC circuitry **106**), the baseband processing circuitry **400** may include ADC **410** to convert analog baseband signals received from the radio IC circuitry **106** to digital baseband signals for processing by the RX BBP **402**. In these embodiments, the baseband processing circuitry **400** may also include DAC **412** to convert digital baseband signals from the TX BBP **404** to analog baseband signals.

In some embodiments that communicate OFDM signals or OFDMA signals, such as through baseband processor **108A**, the transmit baseband processor **404** may be configured to generate OFDM or OFDMA signals as appropriate for transmission by performing an inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT). The receive baseband processor **402** may be configured to process received OFDM signals or OFDMA signals by performing an FFT. In some embodiments, the receive baseband processor **402** may be configured to detect the presence of an OFDM signal or OFDMA signal by performing an autocorrelation, to detect a preamble, such as a short preamble, and by performing a cross-correlation, to detect a long preamble. The preambles may be part of a predetermined frame structure for Wi-Fi communication.

Referring back to FIG. **1**, in some embodiments, the antennas **101** (FIG. **1**) may each comprise one or more directional or omnidirectional antennas, including, for example, dipole antennas, monopole antennas, patch antennas, loop antennas, microstrip antennas or other types of antennas suitable for transmission of RF signals. In some multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) embodiments, the antennas may be effectively separated to take advantage of spatial diversity and the different channel characteristics that may result. Antennas **101** may each include a set of phased-array antennas, although embodiments are not so limited.

Although the radio-architecture **100** is illustrated as having several separate functional elements, one or more of the functional elements may be combined and may be implemented by combinations of software-configured elements, such as processing elements including digital signal proces-

sors (DSPs), and/or other hardware elements. For example, some elements may comprise one or more microprocessors, DSPs, field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), radio-frequency integrated circuits (RFICs) and combinations of various hardware and logic circuitry for performing at least the functions described herein. In some embodiments, the functional elements may refer to one or more processes operating on one or more processing elements.

FIG. 5 illustrates a WLAN 500 in accordance with some embodiments. The WLAN 500 may include one or more APs 502, one or more Next Generation Vehicle-to-Everything (NGV) STAs 504, one or more legacy STAs 506 and/or other elements. In some embodiments, the WLAN 500 may not necessarily include all of the elements shown in FIG. 5.

In some embodiments, the legacy devices 506 may support communication in accordance with an IEEE 802.11p protocol, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some embodiments, the legacy devices 506 may operate in accordance with one or more IEEE 802.11 protocols, such as IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n/p/ac/ad/af/ah/aj/ay/ax, or another legacy wireless communication standard. The legacy devices 506 may be STAs or IEEE STAs. The NGV STAs 504 may be wireless transmit and receive devices such as vehicles, OBUs, RSUs, portable devices (including devices that may be carried by pedestrians, bicycle riders and/or other(s)), cellular telephone, portable electronic wireless communication devices, smart telephone, handheld wireless device, wireless glasses, wireless watch, wireless personal device, tablet, or another device that may be transmitting and receiving using the IEEE 802.11 protocol such as IEEE 802.11p, IEEE 802.11bd or another wireless protocol. In some embodiments, an NGV STA 506 may support both 802.11p (legacy) and 802.11bd (NGV), although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect.

The bandwidth of a channel may be 20 MHz, 40 MHz, or 80 MHz, 160 MHz, 320 MHz contiguous bandwidths or an 80+80 MHz (160 MHz) non-contiguous bandwidth. In some embodiments, the bandwidth of a channel may be 1 MHz, 1.25 MHz, 2.03 MHz, 2.5 MHz, 4.06 MHz, 5 MHz and 10 MHz, or a combination thereof or another bandwidth that is less or equal to the available bandwidth may also be used. In some embodiments the bandwidth of the channels may be based on a number of active data subcarriers. In some embodiments the bandwidth of the channels is based on 26, 52, 106, 242, 484, 996, or 2×996 active data subcarriers or tones that are spaced by 20 MHz. In some embodiments the bandwidth of the channels is 256 tones spaced by 20 MHz. In some embodiments the channels are multiple of 26 tones or a multiple of 20 MHz. In some embodiments a 20 MHz channel may comprise 242 active data subcarriers or tones, which may determine the size of a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT). An allocation of a bandwidth or a number of tones or sub-carriers may be termed a resource unit (RU) allocation in accordance with some embodiments. In some embodiments, a bandwidth may be one of: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 MHz.

In some embodiments, the 26-subcarrier RU and 52-subcarrier RU are used in 10 MHz, 20 MHz, 40 MHz, and 80 MHz OFDMA formats. In some embodiments, the 106-subcarrier RU is used in the 10 MHz, 20 MHz, 40 MHz, and 80 MHz OFDMA formats. In some embodiments, the 242-subcarrier RU is used in 10 MHz, 20 MHz, 40 MHz, and 80 MHz OFDMA formats. In some embodiments, the 484-subcarrier RU is used in one or more of 10 MHz, 20 MHz,

40 MHz, and 80 MHz OFDMA formats. In some embodiments, the 996-subcarrier RU is used in one or more of 10 MHz, 20 MHz, 40 MHz, and 80 MHz OFDMA formats. In some embodiments, including but not limited to embodiments in which down-clocking of elements in another 802.11 protocol is used, sizes of the RUs in the other protocol may be divided by 2. Embodiments are not limited to the numbers/values given above for bandwidth, number of subcarriers per RU, number of subcarriers, and other aspects. Other numbers/values may be used, in some embodiments.

Some embodiments relate to HE communications. In accordance with some IEEE 802.11 embodiments, e.g., IEEE 802.11ax embodiments, an AP 502 may operate as a master station which may be arranged to contend for a wireless medium (e.g., during a contention period) to receive exclusive control of the medium for an HE control period. In some embodiments, the HE control period may be termed a transmission opportunity (TXOP). The AP 502 may transmit a HE master-sync transmission, which may be a trigger frame or HE control and schedule transmission, at the beginning of the HE control period. The AP 502 may transmit a time duration of the TXOP and sub-channel information. During the HE control period, STAs may communicate with the AP 502 in accordance with a non-contention based multiple access technique such as OFDMA or MU-MIMO. This is unlike conventional WLAN communications in which devices communicate in accordance with a contention-based communication technique, rather than a multiple access technique. During the HE control period, the AP 502 may communicate with STAs using one or more HE frames. During the HE control period, the STAs may operate on a sub-channel smaller than the operating range of the AP 502. During the HE control period, legacy stations refrain from communicating. The legacy stations may need to receive the communication from the AP 502 to defer from communicating.

In accordance with some embodiments, during the TXOP the STAs may contend for the wireless medium with the legacy devices 506 being excluded from contending for the wireless medium during the master-sync transmission. In some embodiments the trigger frame may indicate an uplink (UL) UL-MU-MIMO and/or UL OFDMA TXOP. In some embodiments, the trigger frame may include a DL UL-MU-MIMO and/or DL OFDMA with a schedule indicated in a preamble portion of trigger frame.

In some embodiments, the multiple-access technique used during the HE TXOP may be a scheduled OFDMA technique, although this is not a requirement. In some embodiments, the multiple access technique may be a time-division multiple access (TDMA) technique or a frequency division multiple access (FDMA) technique. In some embodiments, the multiple access technique may be a space-division multiple access (SDMA) technique. In some embodiments, the multiple access technique may be a Code division multiple access (CDMA).

In example embodiments, the NGV STA, an apparatus of the NGV STA 504, a device and/or an apparatus of the device may include one or more of the following: the radio architecture of FIG. 1, the front-end module circuitry of FIG. 2, the radio IC circuitry of FIG. 3, and/or the base-band processing circuitry of FIG. 4.

In example embodiments, the radio architecture of FIG. 1, the front-end module circuitry of FIG. 2, the radio IC circuitry of FIG. 3, and/or the base-band processing circuitry

of FIG. 4 may be configured to perform the methods and operations/functions herein described in conjunction with FIGS. 1-17.

In example embodiments, the NGV STA 504 and/or the AP 502 are configured to perform the methods and operations/functions described herein in conjunction with FIGS. 1-17. The term Wi-Fi may refer to one or more of the IEEE 802.11 communication standards. In some embodiments, an NGV STA may refer to an STA configured to operate as an NGV STA.

FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of an example machine 600 upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies) discussed herein may perform. In alternative embodiments, the machine 600 may operate as a standalone device or may be connected (e.g., networked) to other machines. In a networked deployment, the machine 600 may operate in the capacity of a server machine, a client machine, or both in server-client network environments. In an example, the machine 600 may act as a peer machine in peer-to-peer (P2P) (or other distributed) network environment. The machine 600 may be an AP 502, NGV STA 504, legacy STA 506, personal computer (PC), a tablet PC, a set-top box (STB), a personal digital assistant (PDA), a portable communications device, a mobile telephone, a smart phone, a web appliance, a network router, switch or bridge, or any machine capable of executing instructions (sequential or otherwise) that specify actions to be taken by that machine. In some embodiments, devices that communicate in accordance with 802.11p and/or 802.11bd may operate in accordance with an "Outside of Context of BSS" (OCB) arrangement. In some embodiments, operation in accordance with the OCB arrangement may include operation in which the devices do not necessarily associate with an AP 502. Further, while only a single machine is illustrated, the term "machine" shall also be taken to include any collection of machines that individually or jointly execute a set (or multiple sets) of instructions to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein, such as cloud computing, software as a service (SaaS), other computer cluster configurations.

Machine (e.g., computer system) 600 may include a hardware processor 602 (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), a hardware processor core, or any combination thereof), a main memory 604 and a static memory 606, some or all of which may communicate with each other via an interlink (e.g., bus) 608.

Specific examples of main memory 604 include Random Access Memory (RAM), and semiconductor memory devices, which may include, in some embodiments, storage locations in semiconductors such as registers. Specific examples of static memory 606 include non-volatile memory, such as semiconductor memory devices (e.g., Electrically Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)) and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; RAM; and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks.

The machine 600 may further include a display device 610, an input device 612 (e.g., a keyboard), and a user interface (UI) navigation device 614 (e.g., a mouse). In an example, the display device 610, input device 612 and UI navigation device 614 may be a touch screen display. The machine 600 may additionally include a mass storage (e.g., drive unit) 616, a signal generation device 618 (e.g., a speaker), a network interface device 620, and one or more sensors 621, such as a global positioning system (GPS) sensor, compass, accelerometer, or other sensor. The

machine 600 may include an output controller 628, such as a serial (e.g., universal serial bus (USB), parallel, or other wired or wireless (e.g., infrared (IR), near field communication (NFC), etc.) connection to communicate or control one or more peripheral devices (e.g., a printer, card reader, etc.). In some embodiments the processor 602 and/or instructions 624 may comprise processing circuitry and/or transceiver circuitry.

The storage device 616 may include a machine readable medium 622 on which is stored one or more sets of data structures or instructions 624 (e.g., software) embodying or utilized by any one or more of the techniques or functions described herein. The instructions 624 may also reside, completely or at least partially, within the main memory 604, within static memory 606, or within the hardware processor 602 during execution thereof by the machine 600. In an example, one or any combination of the hardware processor 602, the main memory 604, the static memory 606, or the storage device 616 may constitute machine readable media.

Specific examples of machine readable media may include: non-volatile memory, such as semiconductor memory devices (e.g., EPROM or EEPROM) and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; RAM; and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks.

While the machine readable medium 622 is illustrated as a single medium, the term "machine readable medium" may include a single medium or multiple media (e.g., a centralized or distributed database, and/or associated caches and servers) configured to store the one or more instructions 624.

An apparatus of the machine 600 may be one or more of a hardware processor 602 (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), a hardware processor core, or any combination thereof), a main memory 604 and a static memory 606, sensors 621, network interface device 620, antennas 660, a display device 610, an input device 612, a UI navigation device 614, a mass storage 616, instructions 624, a signal generation device 618, and an output controller 628. The apparatus may be configured to perform one or more of the methods and/or operations disclosed herein. The apparatus may be intended as a component of the machine 600 to perform one or more of the methods and/or operations disclosed herein, and/or to perform a portion of one or more of the methods and/or operations disclosed herein. In some embodiments, the apparatus may include a pin or other means to receive power. In some embodiments, the apparatus may include power conditioning hardware.

The term "machine readable medium" may include any medium that is capable of storing, encoding, or carrying instructions for execution by the machine 600 and that cause the machine 600 to perform any one or more of the techniques of the present disclosure, or that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying data structures used by or associated with such instructions. Non-limiting machine readable medium examples may include solid-state memories, and optical and magnetic media. Specific examples of machine readable media may include: non-volatile memory, such as semiconductor memory devices (e.g., Electrically Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)) and flash memory devices; magnetic disks, such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; Random Access Memory (RAM); and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks. In some examples, machine readable media may include non-transitory machine readable media. In some

examples, machine readable media may include machine readable media that is not a transitory propagating signal.

The instructions **624** may further be transmitted or received over a communications network **626** using a transmission medium via the network interface device **620** utilizing any one of a number of transfer protocols (e.g., frame relay, internet protocol (IP), transmission control protocol (TCP), user datagram protocol (UDP), hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP), etc.). Example communication networks may include a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a packet data network (e.g., the Internet), mobile telephone networks (e.g., cellular networks), Plain Old Telephone (POTS) networks, and wireless data networks (e.g., Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.11 family of standards known as Wi-Fi®, IEEE 802.16 family of standards known as WiMax), IEEE 802.15.4 family of standards, a Long Term Evolution (LTE) family of standards, a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) family of standards, peer-to-peer (P2P) networks, among others.

In an example, the network interface device **620** may include one or more physical jacks (e.g., Ethernet, coaxial, or phone jacks) or one or more antennas to connect to the communications network **626**. In an example, the network interface device **620** may include one or more antennas **660** to wirelessly communicate using at least one of single-input multiple-output (SIMO), multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO), or multiple-input single-output (MISO) techniques. In some examples, the network interface device **620** may wirelessly communicate using Multiple User MIMO techniques. The term “transmission medium” shall be taken to include any intangible medium that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying instructions for execution by the machine **600**, and includes digital or analog communications signals or other intangible medium to facilitate communication of such software.

Examples, as described herein, may include, or may operate on, logic or a number of components, modules, or mechanisms. Modules are tangible entities (e.g., hardware) capable of performing specified operations and may be configured or arranged in a certain manner. In an example, circuits may be arranged (e.g., internally or with respect to external entities such as other circuits) in a specified manner as a module. In an example, the whole or part of one or more computer systems (e.g., a standalone, client or server computer system) or one or more hardware processors may be configured by firmware or software (e.g., instructions, an application portion, or an application) as a module that operates to perform specified operations. In an example, the software may reside on a machine readable medium. In an example, the software, when executed by the underlying hardware of the module, causes the hardware to perform the specified operations.

Accordingly, the term “module” is understood to encompass a tangible entity, be that an entity that is physically constructed, specifically configured (e.g., hardwired), or temporarily (e.g., transitorily) configured (e.g., programmed) to operate in a specified manner or to perform part or all of any operation described herein. Considering examples in which modules are temporarily configured, each of the modules need not be instantiated at any one moment in time. For example, where the modules comprise a general-purpose hardware processor configured using software, the general-purpose hardware processor may be configured as respective different modules at different times. Software may accordingly configure a hardware processor,

for example, to constitute a particular module at one instance of time and to constitute a different module at a different instance of time.

Some embodiments may be implemented fully or partially in software and/or firmware. This software and/or firmware may take the form of instructions contained in or on a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium. Those instructions may then be read and executed by one or more processors to enable performance of the operations described herein. The instructions may be in any suitable form, such as but not limited to source code, compiled code, interpreted code, executable code, static code, dynamic code, and the like. Such a computer-readable medium may include any tangible non-transitory medium for storing information in a form readable by one or more computers, such as but not limited to read only memory (ROM); random access memory (RAM); magnetic disk storage media; optical storage media; flash memory, etc.

FIG. 7 illustrates a block diagram of an example wireless device **700** upon which any one or more of the techniques (e.g., methodologies or operations) discussed herein may perform. The wireless device **700** may be an NGV device. The wireless device **700** may be an AP **502**, NGV STA **504**, legacy STA **506** (e.g., FIG. 5). An AP **502**, NGV STA **504**, legacy STA **506** and/or other device may include some or all of the components shown in FIGS. 1-7. The wireless device **700** may be an example machine **600** as disclosed in conjunction with FIG. 6.

The wireless device **700** may include processing circuitry **708**. The processing circuitry **708** may include a transceiver **702**, physical layer circuitry (PHY circuitry) **704**, and MAC layer circuitry (MAC circuitry) **706**, one or more of which may enable transmission and reception of signals to and from other wireless devices **700** (e.g., AP **502**, NGV STA **504**, legacy STA **506** and/or other device) using one or more antennas **712**. As an example, the PHY circuitry **704** may perform various encoding and decoding functions that may include formation of baseband signals for transmission and decoding of received signals. As another example, the transceiver **702** may perform various transmission and reception functions such as conversion of signals between a baseband range and a Radio Frequency (RF) range.

Accordingly, the PHY circuitry **704** and the transceiver **702** may be separate components or may be part of a combined component, e.g., processing circuitry **708**. In addition, some of the described functionality related to transmission and reception of signals may be performed by a combination that may include one, any or all of the PHY circuitry **704** the transceiver **702**, MAC circuitry **706**, memory **710**, and other components or layers. The MAC circuitry **706** may control access to the wireless medium. The wireless device **700** may also include memory **710** arranged to perform the operations described herein, e.g., some of the operations described herein may be performed by instructions stored in the memory **710**.

The antennas **712** (some embodiments may include only one antenna) may comprise one or more directional or omnidirectional antennas, including, for example, dipole antennas, monopole antennas, patch antennas, loop antennas, microstrip antennas or other types of antennas suitable for transmission of RF signals. In some multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) embodiments, the antennas **712** may be effectively separated to take advantage of spatial diversity and the different channel characteristics that may result.

One or more of the memory **710**, the transceiver **702**, the PHY circuitry **704**, the MAC circuitry **706**, the antennas **712**,

and/or the processing circuitry **708** may be coupled with one another. Moreover, although memory **710**, the transceiver **702**, the PHY circuitry **704**, the MAC circuitry **706**, the antennas **712** are illustrated as separate components, one or more of memory **710**, the transceiver **702**, the PHY circuitry **704**, the MAC circuitry **706**, the antennas **712** may be integrated in an electronic package or chip.

In some embodiments, the wireless device **700** may be a mobile device as described in conjunction with FIG. **6**. In some embodiments the wireless device **700** may be configured to operate in accordance with one or more wireless communication standards as described herein (e.g., as described in conjunction with FIGS. **1-6**, IEEE 802.11). In some embodiments, the wireless device **700** may include one or more of the components as described in conjunction with FIG. **6** (e.g., display device **610**, input device **612**, etc.) Although the wireless device **700** is illustrated as having several separate functional elements, one or more of the functional elements may be combined and may be implemented by combinations of software-configured elements, such as processing elements including digital signal processors (DSPs), and/or other hardware elements. For example, some elements may comprise one or more microprocessors, DSPs, field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), radio-frequency integrated circuits (RFICs) and combinations of various hardware and logic circuitry for performing at least the functions described herein. In some embodiments, the functional elements may refer to one or more processes operating on one or more processing elements.

In some embodiments, an apparatus of or used by the wireless device **700** may include various components of the wireless device **700** as shown in FIG. **7** and/or components from FIGS. **1-6**. Accordingly, techniques and operations described herein that refer to the wireless device **700** may be applicable to an apparatus for a wireless device **700** (e.g., AP **502**, NGV STA **504**, legacy STA **506** and/or other device), in some embodiments. In some embodiments, the wireless device **700** is configured to decode and/or encode signals, packets, and/or frames as described herein, e.g., PPDU.

In some embodiments, the MAC circuitry **706** may be arranged to contend for a wireless medium during a contention period to receive control of the medium for a HE TXOP and encode or decode an HE PPDU. In some embodiments, the MAC circuitry **706** may be arranged to contend for the wireless medium based on channel contention settings, a transmitting power level, and a clear channel assessment level (e.g., an energy detect level).

The PHY circuitry **704** may be arranged to transmit signals in accordance with one or more communication standards described herein. For example, the PHY circuitry **704** may be configured to transmit a PPDU. The PHY circuitry **704** may include circuitry for modulation/demodulation, upconversion/downconversion, filtering, amplification, etc. In some embodiments, the processing circuitry **708** may include one or more processors. The processing circuitry **708** may be configured to perform functions based on instructions being stored in a RAM or ROM, or based on special purpose circuitry. The processing circuitry **708** may include a processor such as a general purpose processor or special purpose processor. The processing circuitry **708** may implement one or more functions associated with antennas **712**, the transceiver **702**, the PHY circuitry **704**, the MAC circuitry **706**, and/or the memory **710**. In some embodiments, the processing circuitry **708** may be configured to perform one or more of the functions/operations and/or methods described herein.

In accordance with some embodiments, the Next Generation Vehicle-to-Everything (NGV) STA **504** may encode a physical layer convergence procedure (PLCP) protocol data unit (PPDU) for transmission in a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency band allocated for vehicular communication by NGV STAs **504** and legacy STAs **506**. If the PPDU is to include traffic for an NGV service offered by the NGV STA **504**, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with an NGV enhanced physical (PHY) layer protocol. If the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, the PPDU may be encoded to include a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding. If the PPDU is to include a basic safety message (BSM), the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with a legacy PHY layer protocol that is compatible with the legacy STAs **506**. If the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol: the mid-amble, the STBC, and the LDPC coding may be excluded from the PPDU. These embodiments are described in more detail below.

FIG. **8** illustrates the operation of a method of communication in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **9** illustrates the operation of another method of communication in accordance with some embodiments. It is important to note that embodiments of the methods **800**, **900** may include additional or even fewer operations or processes in comparison to what is illustrated in FIGS. **8-9**. In addition, embodiments of the methods **800**, **900** are not necessarily limited to the chronological order that is shown in FIGS. **8-9**. In describing the methods **800**, **900**, reference may be made to one or more figures, although it is understood that the methods **800**, **900** may be practiced with any other suitable systems, interfaces and components.

In some embodiments, an NGV STA **504** may perform one or more operations of the method **800**, but embodiments are not limited to performance of the method **800** and/or operations of it by the NGV STA **504**. In some embodiments, another device and/or component may perform one or more operations of the method **800**. In some embodiments, another device and/or component may perform one or more operations that may be similar to one or more operations of the method **800**. In some embodiments, another device and/or component may perform one or more operations that may be reciprocal to one or more operations of the method **800**. In a non-limiting example, the legacy STA **506** may perform an operation that may be the same as, similar to, reciprocal to and/or related to an operation of the method **800**, in some embodiments.

In some embodiments, an NGV STA **504** may perform one or more operations of the method **900**, but embodiments are not limited to performance of the method **900** and/or operations of it by the NGV STA **504**. In some embodiments, another device and/or component may perform one or more operations of the method **900**. In some embodiments, another device and/or component may perform one or more operations that may be similar to one or more operations of the method **900**. In some embodiments, another device and/or component may perform one or more operations that may be reciprocal to one or more operations of the method **900**. In a non-limiting example, the legacy STA **506** may perform an operation that may be the same as, similar to, reciprocal to and/or related to an operation of the method **900**, in some embodiments.

It should be noted that one or more operations of one of the methods **800**, **900** may be the same as, similar to and/or reciprocal to one or more operations of the other method.

For instance, an operation of the method **800** may be the same as, similar to and/or reciprocal to an operation of the method **900**, in some embodiments. In a non-limiting example, an operation of the method **800** may include transmission of an element (such as a frame, block, message and/or other) by an NGV STA **504**, and an operation of the method **900** may include reception of a same element (and/or similar element) by another NGV STA **504**.

The method **800** may include operations related to transmission of PPDU's, signals and/or other elements, and the method **900** may include operations related to reception of PPDU's, signals and/or other elements. In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may be configured to perform operations from both methods **800**, **900**. For instance, the NGV STA **504** may be configured to transmit traffic for an NGV service, and may perform one or more operations related to the method **800** to transmit the traffic. The NGV STA **504** may also be configured to receive traffic for an NGV service from another NGV STA **504**, and may perform one or more operations related to the method **900** to receive the traffic.

In some cases, descriptions of operations and techniques described as part of one of the methods **800**, **900** may be relevant to the other method. Discussion of various techniques and concepts regarding one of the methods **800**, **900** and/or other method may be applicable to one of the other methods, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect.

The methods **800**, **900** and other methods described herein may refer to APs **502**, NGV STAs **504**, legacy STAs **506** and/or other devices configured to operate in accordance with WLAN standards, 802.11 standards and/or other standards. However, embodiments are not limited to performance of those methods by those components, and may also be performed by other devices, such as an Evolved Node-B (eNB), User Equipment (UE) and/or other. In addition, the methods **800**, **900** and other methods described herein may be practiced by wireless devices configured to operate in other suitable types of wireless communication systems, including systems configured to operate according to Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) standards, 3GPP Long Term Evolution (LTE) standards, 5G standards, New Radio (NR) standards and/or other standards.

In some embodiments, the methods **800**, **900** may also be applicable to an apparatus of an AP **502**, an apparatus of an NGV STA **504**, an apparatus of a legacy STA **506** and/or an apparatus of another device. In some embodiments, an apparatus of an NGV STA **504** may perform one or more operations of the methods **800**, **900** and/or other operations.

It should also be noted that embodiments are not limited by references herein (such as in descriptions of the methods **800**, **900** and/or other descriptions herein) to transmission, reception and/or exchanging of elements such as frames, messages, requests, indicators, signals or other elements. In some embodiments, such an element may be generated, encoded or otherwise processed by processing circuitry (such as by a baseband processor included in the processing circuitry) for transmission. The transmission may be performed by a transceiver or other component, in some cases. In some embodiments, such an element may be decoded, detected or otherwise processed by the processing circuitry (such as by the baseband processor). The element may be received by a transceiver or other component, in some cases. In some embodiments, the processing circuitry and the transceiver may be included in a same apparatus. The scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect, however, as

the transceiver may be separate from the apparatus that comprises the processing circuitry, in some embodiments.

One or more of the elements (such as messages, operations and/or other) described herein may be included in a standard and/or protocol, including but not limited to WLAN, IEEE 802.11, IEEE 802.11bd, 802.11p, IEEE 802.11ac, IEEE 802.11ax and/or other. The scope of embodiments is not limited to usage of those elements, however. In some embodiments, different elements, similar elements, alternate elements and/or other elements may be used. The scope of embodiments is also not limited to usage of elements that are included in standards.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may be arranged to operate in accordance with an NGV protocol, including but not limited to 802.11bd. In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may be configured for unlicensed operation, including but not limited to operation in a 6 GHz operating frequency band.

At operation **805**, the NGV STA **504** may transmit a basic safety message (BSM). At operation **810**, the NGV STA **504** may transmit signaling to announce an NGV service. At operation **815**, the NGV STA **504** may transmit signaling to establish the NGV service. At operation **820**, the NGV STA **504** may transmit traffic for the NGV service. At operation **825**, the NGV STA **504** may encode one or more PPDU's. At operation **830**, the NGV STA **504** may transmit the one or more PPDU's.

It should be noted that there may be overlap between two or more operations shown in FIG. **8**, in some embodiments. For instance, the NGV STA **504** may encode a PDU that includes a BSM, traffic for the NGV service, information related to announcement of the NGV service, or information related to establishment of the NGV service.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode a physical layer convergence procedure (PLCP) protocol data unit (PPDU) for transmission in a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency band allocated for vehicular communication by NGV STAs and legacy STAs. If the PPDU is to include traffic for an NGV service offered by the NGV STA, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with an NGV enhanced physical (PHY) layer protocol. In some embodiments, the NGV enhanced PHY may be non-compatible with the legacy STAs **504**, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some embodiments, the NGV enhanced PHY may be at least partly non-compatible with the legacy STAs **504**, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some embodiments, if the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, the PPDU may be encoded to include a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding. If the PPDU is to include a basic safety message (BSM), the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with a legacy PHY layer protocol that is compatible with the legacy STAs **506**. If the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol: the mid-amble, the STBC, and the LDPC coding may be excluded from the PPDU.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU to include one or more portions (such as the non-legacy portion of the preamble, data portions, midambles) that are non-compatible with the legacy STAs **506**. The NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU to include the legacy portion of the preamble, which may be compatible with the legacy STAs **506**. Accordingly, one or more portions of the PPDU may be compatible with the legacy STAs **506**, and

one or more other portions may be non-compatible with the legacy STAs **506**, in some embodiments.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol or the legacy PHY layer protocol to enable co-
5 existence of NGV STAs **504** and legacy STAs **506** in the DSRC frequency band.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes information related to an
10 establishment the NGV service. In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes information related to an announcement of the NGV service.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes information related to an announcement
15 of a legacy service, an establishment of the legacy service, or traffic for the legacy service.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** and/or an apparatus of the NGV STA **504** may be coupled to a plurality of transmit antennas. In some embodiments, the NGV STA
20 **504** and/or an apparatus of the NGV STA **504** may include the plurality of transmit antennas. In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU for cyclic shift diversity transmission on the plurality of transmit antennas, wherein the NGV STA **504** may: generate a time signal based on the encoded PPDU; and for each transmit antenna of the plurality of transmit antennas, cyclically shift the time
25 signal by a corresponding cyclic shift delay (CSD) of a set of CSDs. If the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, the NGV STA **504** may cyclically shift the time signal by CSDs in a first set of CSDs. If the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol, the NGV STA **504** may cyclically shift the time signal by CSDs in a second set of CSDs. In a non-limiting example, the CSDs of the second set may be restricted to values that are less than or equal to 400 nanoseconds (nsec). Embodiments are not limited to usage of the number 400 nsec, however, as any suitable value may be used.

In some embodiments, if the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU to
30 include: a first portion that includes a legacy portion of a preamble, wherein the legacy portion of the preamble includes a legacy short training field (L-STF), a legacy long training field (L-LTF), and a legacy signal field (L-SIG); and a second portion that includes a non-legacy portion of the preamble and a data portion. The NGV STA **504** may cyclically shift a first time signal for the first portion by CSDs of a first set of CSDs; and may cyclically shift a second time signal for the second portion by CSDs of a second set of CSDs. In a non-limiting example, the CSDs of the first set may be restricted to values that are less than or equal to 400 nsec, and CSDs of the second set may be restricted to values that are less than or equal to 1600 nsec. Embodiments are not limited to these example numbers (400 and 1600 nsec), however, as any suitable values may be used.

In some embodiments, if the NGV STA **504** encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, the NGV STA **504** may encode the L-SIG to
35 include a length of the PPDU to spoof the legacy STAs **506** to defer transmissions to at least after transmission of the PPDU.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU for transmission in a 10 MHz channel of 64 sub-carriers spaced apart by 156.25 kHz. In some embodiments, the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol and/or the legacy
40 PHY layer protocol may be based on down-clocking, by a factor of 2, of time signals for a 20 MHz channel of 64 sub-carriers spaced apart by 312.5 kHz.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU for transmission in a 20 MHz channel of 128 sub-carriers spaced apart by 156.25 kHz. In some embodiments, the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol and/or the legacy
10 PHY layer protocol may be based on down-clocking, by a factor of 2, of time signals for a 40 MHz channel of 128 sub-carriers spaced apart by 312.5 kHz. Embodiments are not limited to the numbers/values given above for sub-carriers, subcarrier spacings, bandwidths or other aspects. Other numbers/values may be used, in some embodiments.

In some embodiments, the DSRC frequency band may include one or more control channels (CCHs) and one or
15 more service channels (SCHs). The NGV STA **504** may, if the PPDU includes traffic for the NGV service, encode the PPDU for transmission on one of the SCHs. The NGV STA **504** may, if the PPDU includes a BSM, encode the PPDU for transmission on one of the CCHs. In some embodiments, the BSM may be transmitted on a dedicated CCH, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect.

In some embodiments, the vehicular communication for which the DSRC frequency band is allocated may include one or more of vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication, vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication, vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication, vehicle-to-pedestrian (V2P), and vehicle-to-network (V2N) communication.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode a PPDU for transmission in a DSRC frequency band allocated
20 for vehicular communication, wherein the PPDU is encoded based on a co-existence of by NGV STAs **504** and legacy STAs **506** in the DSRC frequency band. The NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with an NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol or in accordance with a legacy PHY layer protocol. The NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol may include usage of one or more of: a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), low-density parity check (LDPC) coding, and/or other aspect(s). The legacy PHY layer protocol may exclude usage of the mid-amble, the STBC, and the LDPC coding.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes traffic for an NGV service. The NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU in accordance
25 with the legacy PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes a basic safety message (BSM).

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may encode the PPDU for transmission in a 10 MHz channel of 256 sub-carriers spaced apart by 39.0625 kHz. In some embodiments, the NGV PHY layer protocol and/or legacy PHY layer protocol may be based on down-clocking, by a factor of 2, of time signals for a 20 MHz channel of 256 sub-carriers spaced apart by 78.125 kHz.

In some embodiments, an apparatus of an NGV STA **504** may comprise memory. The memory may be configurable to store at least a portion of a PPDU. The memory may store one or more other elements and the apparatus may use them for performance of one or more operations. The apparatus may include processing circuitry, which may perform one or more operations (including but not limited to operation(s) of the method **800** and/or other methods described herein). The processing circuitry may include a baseband processor. The

baseband circuitry and/or the processing circuitry may perform one or more operations described herein, including but not limited to encoding of the PPDU. The apparatus may include a transceiver to transmit the PPDU. The transceiver may transmit and/or receive other blocks, messages and/or other elements.

At operation **905**, the NGV STA **504** may receive a BSM. At operation **910**, the NGV STA **504** may receive signaling that announces an NGV service. At operation **915**, the NGV STA **504** may receive signaling to establish the NGV service. At operation **920**, the NGV STA **504** may determine a service channel (SCH) for reception of traffic for the NGV service. At operation **925**, the NGV STA **504** may receive traffic for the NGV service. At operation **930**, the NGV STA **504** may receive one or more PPDUs. At operation **935**, the NGV STA **504** may decode the one or more PPDUs.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may, in a control channel (CCH) of a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency band allocated for vehicular communication, receive and/or decode a first PPDU that announces an NGV service offered by another NGV STA **504**. The first PPDU may be received and/or decoded in accordance with a legacy PHY layer protocol. The NGV STA **504** may, in a service channel (SCH) of the DSRC frequency band, receive and/or decode a second PPDU that includes traffic for the NGV service. The second PPDU may be received and/or decoded in accordance with an NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol. In some embodiments, the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol may include usage of a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding. In some embodiments, the legacy PHY layer protocol may exclude usage of a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding.

In some embodiments, the NGV STA **504** may receive and/or decode another PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol. The other PPDU may be received from the other NGV STA **504** and may include control signaling for an establishment of the NGV service. The NGV STA **504** may determine the SCH in which the traffic for the NGV service is to be received based on the control signaling.

FIG. **10** illustrates a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency allocation in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **11** illustrates a protocol stack in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **12** illustrates an example arrangement of multiple transmit chains in accordance with some embodiments. FIG. **13** illustrates example elements and fields in accordance with some embodiments.

It should be noted that the examples shown in FIGS. **10-13** may illustrate some or all of the concepts and techniques described herein in some cases, but embodiments are not limited by the examples. For instance, embodiments are not limited by the name, number, type, size, ordering, arrangement of elements (such as devices, operations, messages and/or other elements) shown in FIGS. **10-13**. Although some of the elements shown in the examples of FIGS. **10-13** may be included in a WLAN standard, Wi-Fi standard, 802.11 standard, 802.11bd standard, 802.11p standard, 802.11ac standard, 802.11ax standard and/or other standard, embodiments are not limited to usage of such elements that are included in standards.

The DSRC band of 5.9 GHz (5.85-5.925 GHz) as depicted in FIG. **10** is reserved for vehicular communications, that is V2X (V2I/V2N/V2V/V2P) communications. The 802.11p standard is defined as the air interface and WAVE protocols (as shown in FIG. **11**) have been specified on top of 802.11p

to enable different vehicular services. 802.11p PHY is simply the 802.11a PHY (20 MHz, SISO) down-clocked by 2 in order to operate in 10 MHz DSRC channels. 802.11p MAC defines transmission out of context of BSS (OCB), which enables the vehicles to broadcast safety messages without association. The format of these safety messages and their content are defined in IEEE 1609 and SAE specifications, respectively.

Specifically in 1609, to ensure all cars receive high priority safety related messages, there is a dedicated control channel (CCH) designated for this purpose. These messages follow the WAVE Short Message Protocol (WSMP). In SAE however, due to an FCC allocation of V2V safety messages to Ch 172, the transmission of Basic Safety Messages (BSM) is mandated to be on SCH 172. Hence in the US these messages are transmitted on SCH 172, and in Europe these messages are transmitted on CCH (note that the channelization in EU is different). In addition to WSMP messages transmitted on CCH, 802.11p supporting devices can also announce services on the CCH.

Devices that hear the service announcements of a service provider on the CCH, can then switch to the announced Service Channel (SCH) (according to TDMA rules specified for single-radio devices) to participate in data exchange with the provider of the service. The transmissions on SCH can be WSMP packets but also be IP based. The SCH transmissions can be either unicast or broadcast. One possible use case could be the see-through application. An example is where a car A can see through car B (in front A), by having the car B send in a P2P 802.11p or 802.11bd link to car A, its data flow of its video showing what it sees in front of it.

The packet transmissions on SCH channels can have some PHY parameters defined per packet. For WSM packets the header carries Data rate, transmission power, and the SCH channel. For IP packets there is a transmission profile that includes this information.

In order to enhance the V2X services, IEEE 802.11 started a group (Next Generation V2X, NGV) to develop the 802.11bd standard and to improve 802.11p air interface to provide higher throughput (using e.g., MIMO, higher MCSs), better reliability (using e.g., LDPC) and longer range and robustness to high mobility (using e.g., extended range (DCM), STBC, mid-ambles), among other potential enhancements.

At the time 802.11bd comes to market, 802.11p may already be deployed, especially for safety services. New cars that implement the new 802.11bd technology to benefit from higher throughput, better range, and/or other aspects may need to communicate with legacy STAs **506** already deployed using 802.11p, and with new 802.11bd STAs using 802.11bd.

As a large proportion of the traffic is a simple broadcast of small packets by every STA **504**, it may not be feasible to adapt the air interface for such traffic on a per-receiving STA **504** basis. There may be issues/challenges related to enabling the services with legacy devices **506** and to benefit from the better performance of 802.11bd.

Coexistence and backward compatibility are a requirement and a strength for 802.11p and 802.11bd, but it is also a complication as we want to ensure there is no performance degradation introduced in expense of backward compatibility. For example, for specific services such as safety, we do not necessarily want to end up with having to send the broadcast messages twice, one in a legacy 802.11p format in order to be understood by legacy cars and one in the new 802.11bd format to benefit from better PHY performance

(such as range and/or other aspect(s)) as this would increase the saturation of the safety channel.

In some embodiments, a new 802.11bd air interface may be defined, wherein the new air interface is understood by legacy 802.11p STAs (backward-compatible) but still provides improvements especially with regards to range: legacy compatible 11ngv PPDU format (also referred to as NGV Control PHY herein). In some embodiments, another 802.11bd air interface may also be defined, wherein the other air interface is not understood by legacy 802.11p STAs: legacy non-compatible 11ngv PPDU format (also referred to as NGV Enhanced PHY herein).

In some embodiments, the NGV Control PHY PPDU is created through adding CSD (cyclic shift delays) to the 802.11a PPDU. It therefore allows to benefit from spatial diversity at the transmitter side. We propose to define CSD for up to 8 or even 16 antennas. Such approach would provide a backward compatible way to increase the range, without the disadvantages other possible approaches may introduce: CSD is used instead of STBC which is not backward compatible; mid-ambles will not be that useful as the packets transmitted with 802.11bd control PHY air interface will be short (broadcast packets for safety and for service announcement); DCM and duplicated L-SIG are excluded from this design as they are not backward compatible; LDPC also is not backward compatible and hence not used; and/or other. It should be noted that this NGV Control PHY would either be specified in the 802.11 specification as a new PHY design as part of NGV PHY section, or could be an evolution of the 802.11p PHY specification. The NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU can include additional features for longer range, higher throughput and high-mobility support, including but not limited to: STBC, MIMO spatial multiplexing, (beamforming), LDPC, higher QAM, mid-ambles and/or other(s). The design can be fully new or can simply reuse 802.11ac (which already includes MIMO, STBC, LDPC, 256QAM) with a slight modification to include mid-ambles.

To ensure the backward compatibility, the dual PHY design of NGV (Control PHY and Enhanced PHY) can be used in a number of different ways. For regulatory areas where the priority/basic safety messages are required to be transmitted on the CCH, the NGV Control PHY PPDU will be used on the CCH for broadcasting frames for safety use cases and service announcements. The NGV enhanced PHY would then be used on SCHs. Hence, for the other services (where we have A) discovery of the services with the broadcasted messages, B) establishment of the service, and C) exchange of data for the service in operation), the 11ngv control PHY is used for A, and the 11ngv enhanced PHY (legacy non-compatible PPDU) is used for B and C. The frame broadcasted in A) provides the PHY/MAC capability or capabilities of the device, so that the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU can be used for B) and C) if the other device(s) also

supports this PPDU format. This information can be carried at the MAC level (A-ctrlr field for instance) or in higher layers (along with service discovery as part of WSMP). WSM packets/Service announcement packets already provide some PHY parameters to be used for the SCH, and this may be extended to include new information.

Some or all PHY features for the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU should be mandatory, so that the capability indication could potentially be as small as 1 bit. If there are optional features specified, the provider may announce the capability, however, they cannot be used for broadcast services. For unicast/p2p services, there may be MAC exchanges to negotiate the optional features. Some or all MAC features for the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU should be mandatory, so that the capability indication can be as small as 1 bit. The support for block-Ack should be mandatory and be enabled without negotiation and with a single set of possible parameters. If there are optional features specified, the provider may announce the capability, however, they cannot be used for broadcast services. For unicast/p2p services, there may be MAC exchanges to negotiate the optional features.

Operation B) and C) can be done with the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU on the SCH. It can also be done potentially utilizing the 802.11ac or 802.11ax air interface in the 2.4 or 5 GHz bands. We therefore propose to modify the current 1609.4 (WAVE multi-channel operation) protocol to enable the use of regular Wi-Fi radio for B) and C) in other bands than the ITS band.

In some embodiments, for regulatory regions that the priority/safety messages are required to be transmitted on a SCH (like channel 172 in the US), 11NGV control PHY will be used on that particular SCH and also on CCH for broadcasting services on other channels.

In some embodiments, backward compatibility may be realized by mandating use of the NGV Control PHY for all the services that already exist. Some services already defined may use relatively short packets (such as average 300 bytes) and existing 802.11p PHY has been proven to be sufficient for them. As new services are defined, they may require the new 11NGV enhanced PHY. The service announcements for the new services on CCH can be using either 11NGV control PHY or 11NGV enhanced PHY.

It should be noted that the dual PHY design proposed here is independent of single or multi-radio operation of DSRC and there is no changes required in that respect compared to the operations today.

In some embodiments, a design for the NGV Control PHY air interface may include adding CSDs to the 802.11a PPDU.

In FIG. 12, an example 1200 illustrates a transmit block diagram for L-SIG and data adding CSD in the red portion.

The table below (referred to as Table 1 herein) illustrates cyclic shift values for preamble, using figures from 802.11ac.

T _{CS} ^{iTX} values for L-STF, L-LTF, L-SIG fields of the PPDU									
Total number of transmit chain (N _{TX}) per frequency segment	Cyclic shift for transmit chain i _{TX} (in units of ns)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	>8
1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0	-200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

-continued

T _{CS} ^{iTX} values for L-STF, L-LTF, L-SIG fields of the PPDU									
frequency segment	Cyclic shift for transmit chain i _{TX} (in units of ns)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	>8
3	0	-100	-200	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0	-50	-100	-150	—	—	—	—	—
5	0	-175	-25	-50	-75	—	—	—	—
6	0	-200	-25	-150	-175	-125	—	—	—
7	0	-200	-150	-25	-175	-75	-50	—	—
8	0	-175	-150	-125	-25	-100	-50	-200	—
>8	0	-175	-150	-125	-25	-100	-50	-200	Between -200 and 0 inclusive

The table below (referred to as Table 2 herein) illustrates cyclic shift values for modulated part, using figures from 802.11ac.

T _{CS, VHT} (n) values for the VHT modulated fields of a PPDU								
(N _{STS, total})	Cyclic shift for space-time stream n (ns)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0	-400	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0	-400	-200	—	—	—	—	—
4	0	-400	-200	-600	—	—	—	—
5	0	-400	-200	-600	-350	—	—	—
6	0	-400	-200	-600	-350	-650	—	—
7	0	-400	-200	-600	-350	-650	-100	—
8	0	-400	-200	-600	-350	-650	-100	-750

These values should be redefined from 802.11n/ac/ax to meet the needs of this system. First it should be increased to

exploit the larger GI that is utilized in this system. Additionally, the CSDs may be redefined with the following constraints: making sure the maximum delay does not degrade performance in outdoor channels (or large area indoor channels) such that the total delay (Tx/Rx filtering/CSD and channel) does not exceed the GI length introducing inter carrier interference; large enough to be effective (convert well into frequency diversity gains) in outdoor environments, and exploiting the fact that the guard interval is 1.6 us instead of 0.8 us for 802.11ac when those figures were computed.

In some embodiments, in 802.11n/ac/ax, the CSD values applied to the legacy portion of the preamble (L-STF, L-LTF and L-SIG) were set (compromise) to be limited to 200 ns, as shown in Table 1.

As 802.11p is a down clocked version of 802.11a, the CSD values that can be applied on the STF, LTF, SIG and DATA for the NGV Control PHY can be doubled compared to 802.11a. The new values would then be exactly identical to values in Table 1, but multiplied by 2, to be equal or lower than 400 ns. The result is illustrated in Table 3 below.

T _{CS} ^{iTX} values for L-STF, L-LTF, L-SIG, Data fields of the NGV Control PHY PPDU									
frequency segment	Cyclic shift for transmit chain i _{TX} (in units of ns)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	>8
1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0	-400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0	-200	-400	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0	-100	-200	-300	—	—	—	—	—
5	0	-350	-50	-100	-150	—	—	—	—
6	0	-400	-50	-300	-350	-250	—	—	—
7	0	-400	-300	-50	-350	-150	-100	—	—
8	0	-350	-300	-250	-50	-200	-100	-400	—
>8	0	-350	-300	-250	-50	-200	-10	-400	Between -400 and 0 inclusive

In some embodiments, the cyclic shifts that are applied to the NGV Control PHY may be increased, so that they are higher than 400 ns.

In some embodiments, a new 802.11bd air interface may be defined, wherein the new 802.11bd air interface is understood by legacy 11p STAs (forward-compatible) but still provides improvements especially with regards to range: legacy compatible 11ngv PPDU format (also referred to as NGV Control PHY herein). In addition, another 802.11bd air interface may be defined, wherein the other 802.11bd air interface is not understood by legacy 11p STAs: legacy non-compatible 11ngv PPDU format (also referred to as NGV Enhanced PHY herein). The NGV Control PHY PPDU is created through adding CSD (cyclic shift delays) to the 802.11a PPDU. It therefore allows to benefit from spatial diversity at the transmitter side. We propose to define CSD for up to 8 or even 16 antennas. The NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU can include one or more new features for longer range, higher throughput and high-mobility support. One or more of STBC, MIMO spatial multiplexing, (beamforming), LDPC, higher QAM, mid-ambles and/or other may be used.

In some embodiments, cyclic shifts (CSDs) may be applied to the NGV Enhanced PHY.

In some embodiments, a mixed-mode approach may be used, which will be described below. In some embodiments, a Greenfield mode approach may be used, which will also be described below.

In the mixed-mode approach, the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU may include 2 parts. A first part is the 11p legacy preamble containing the L-STF, the L-LTF and the L-SIG fields, and a second part is a non-legacy portion of the preamble, the data portion and the Packet Extension (if present).

In some embodiments, the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU can be a downclocked-by-2 version of the 11ac VHT PPDU. In such case, the part 1 would also include the newly defined NGV_SIG_A, as shown in **1300** in FIG. **13** (replacing VHT terms with NGV term).

In some embodiments, the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU can be a downclocked-by-2 version of the 802.11ax HE PPDU. In such case, the part 1 would also include the newly defined NGV_SIG_A, as shown in **1300** in FIG. **13** (replacing VHT terms with NGV term). In some embodiments, the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU can be a downclocked-by-2 version of the 802.11n HT PPDU. In some cases, the part 1 would also include the newly defined NGV_SIG_A, as shown in **1300** in FIG. **13** (replacing HT terms with NGV term). In some embodiments, even if the design is new, the second part may start with the NGV-STF field, and may include NGV-LTFs. In some embodiments, different sets of cyclic shift values may be applied for part 1 and for part 2, with part 1 CSD values being lower than part 2 CSD values. In some embodiments, these CSD values for part 1 may be

set as the CSD values used for the legacy part of 802.11n, 802.11ac and/or 802.11ax, multiplied by 2 as the signal is down-clocked by 2. That may mean that they are lower than or equal to 400 ns, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect. This may provide more flexibility in assigning CSD's to different antenna and provides more separation in time for the antenna transmissions than possible with legacy versions of Wi-Fi.

In some embodiments, the CSD values for part 2 may be set as the CSD values used for the non-legacy part of 802.11ac and/or 802.11ax, multiplied by 2 as the signal is down-clocked by 2. That may mean that they are lower than or equal to 1600 ns, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect. Again, for this region, the larger time may provide more flexibility and separation in time between the antennas.

In FIG. **13**, an NGV Enhanced PPDU format **1300** is illustrated with the 2 parts identified if the design follows the 802.11ac VHT design (note that one or more of the names of the fields may be changed, in some embodiments).

In FIG. **13**, an NGV Enhanced PPDU format **1350** is illustrated with the 2 parts identified if the design follows the 802.11ax HE design (note that one or more of the HE names of the fields may be changed to NGV, in some embodiments).

In some embodiments, a greenfield mode design may be used. In some embodiments, the design may be used on channels in which only NGV services are allowed, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect. In some embodiments, the PPDU only has a single part as it does not include L-STF, L-LTF and L-SIG. In some embodiments, the CSD values could in this case be the same for the entire PPDU, and could be increased as in part 2 of the mixed mode format.

In some cases, one or more of the techniques, operations and/or methods described herein may enable usage of lower CSD values for the part that is decoded by legacy 11p devices, whose detection performance would be impacted by larger CSD values. Basically the periodicity of the STF is such that large delays, larger than the period of the STS sequence repetitions, can degrade detection performance and accuracy (largely in time) of the preamble. In some cases, one or more of the techniques, operations and/or methods described herein may enable the system to have larger CSD values for the data portion of the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU, in order to provide more time separation of the antennas and improve MIMO performance. This may be especially true for cases in which higher order MIMO modes are utilized, although the scope of embodiments is not limited in this respect.

The tables below (referred to as Table 4 and Table 5), illustrate values of CSD if values defined in 802.11n/ac/ax are multiplied by 2. Table 4 below illustrates proposed cyclic shift values for part 1 of the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU.

$T_{CS}^{i_{TX}}$ values for L-STF, L-LTF, L-SIG, NGV-SIG fields of the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU										
Total number of transmit chains (N_{TX}) per	Cyclic shift for transmit chain i_{TX} (in units of ns)									
	frequency segment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	>8
1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0	-400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0	-200	-400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0	-100	-200	-300	—	—	—	—	—	—

-continued

T _{CS} ^{i_{TX}} values for L-STF, L-LTF, L-SIG, NGV-SIG fields of the NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU									
Total number of transmit chains (N _{TX}) per frequency segment	Cyclic shift for transmit chain i _{TX} (in units of ns)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	>8
5	0	-350	-50	-100	-150	—	—	—	—
6	0	-400	-50	-300	-350	-250	—	—	—
7	0	-400	-300	-50	-350	-150	-100	—	—
8	0	-350	-300	-250	-50	-200	-100	-400	—
>8	0	-350	-300	-250	-50	-200	-10	-400	Between -400 and 0 inclusive

Table 5 below illustrates proposed cyclic shift values for part 2 of NGV Enhanced PHY PPDU.

T _{CS, VHT(n)} value for the NGV modulated fields of a PPDU								
Total number of space-time streams (N _{STS, total})	Cyclic shift for space-time stream n (ns)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0	-800	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0	-800	-400	—	—	—	—	—
4	0	-800	-400	-1200	—	—	—	—
5	0	-800	-400	-1200	-700	—	—	—
6	0	-800	-400	-1200	-700	-1300	—	—
7	0	-800	-400	-1200	-700	-1300	-200	—
8	0	-800	-400	-1200	-700	-1300	-200	-1500

In some embodiments, values of the cyclic shifts that are applied to the NGV Enhanced PHY may be higher than 400 ns in part 1 and higher than 1600 ns in part 2.

The Abstract is provided to comply with 37 C.F.R. Section 1.72(b) requiring an abstract that will allow the reader to ascertain the nature and gist of the technical disclosure. It is submitted with the understanding that it will not be used to limit or interpret the scope or meaning of the claims. The following claims are hereby incorporated into the detailed description, with each claim standing on its own as a separate embodiment.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus of a Next Generation Vehicle-to-Everything (NGV) station (STA), the apparatus comprising: memory, and processing circuitry, configured to:

encode a physical layer convergence procedure (PLCP) protocol data unit (PPDU) for transmission in a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency band allocated for vehicular communication by NGV STAs and legacy STAs,

wherein if the PPDU is to include traffic for an NGV service offered by the NGV STA, the processing circuitry is configured to:

encode the PPDU in accordance with an NGV enhanced physical (PHY) layer protocol,

wherein if the processing circuitry encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, the PPDU is encoded to include a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding,

wherein if the PPDU is to include a basic safety message (BSM), the processing circuitry is configured to:

encode the PPDU in accordance with a legacy PHY layer protocol that is compatible with the legacy STAs,

wherein if the processing circuitry encodes the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol, the mid-amble, the STBC, and the LDPC coding are excluded from the PPDU,

wherein the memory is configured to store at least a portion of the PPDU.

2. The apparatus according to claim 1, the processing circuitry further configured to:

encode the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol or the legacy PHY layer protocol to enable co-existence of NGV STAs and legacy STAs in the DSRC frequency band.

3. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:

encode the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes information related to an establishment the NGV service; and
encode the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes information related to an announcement of the NGV service.

4. The apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the processing circuitry is further configured to:

encode the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes information related to an announcement of a legacy service, an establishment of the legacy service, or traffic for the legacy service.

5. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein: the apparatus is coupled to a plurality of transmit antennas,

the processing circuitry is further configured to encode the PPDU for cyclic shift diversity transmission on the plurality of transmit antennas, wherein the processing circuitry is configured to:

generate a time signal based on the encoded PPDU; and
for each transmit antenna of the plurality of transmit antennas, cyclically shift the time signal by a corresponding cyclic shift delay (CSD) of a set of CSDs.

6. The apparatus according to claim 5, the processing circuitry is further configured to:

if the processing circuitry encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, cyclically shift the time signal by CSDs in a first set of CSDs; and

if the processing circuitry encodes the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol, cyclically shift the time signal by CSDs in a second set of CSDs.

7. The apparatus according to claim 6, wherein: the CSDs of the second set are restricted to values that are less than or equal to 400 nanoseconds (nsec).

8. The apparatus according to claim 5, the processing circuitry further configured to:

if the processing circuitry encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, encode the PPDU to include:

a first portion that includes a legacy portion of a preamble, wherein the legacy portion of the preamble includes a legacy short training field (L-STF), a legacy long training field (L-LTF), and a legacy signal field (L-SIG), and

a second portion that includes a non-legacy portion of the preamble and a data portion; and

cyclically shift a first time signal for the first portion by CSDs of a first set of CSDs; and

cyclically shift a second time signal for the second portion by CSDs of a second set of CSDs.

9. The apparatus according to claim 8, wherein: CSDs of the first set are restricted to values that are less than or equal to 400 nsec, and

CSDs of the second set are restricted to values that are less than or equal to 1600 nsec.

10. The apparatus according to claim 8, the processing circuitry further configured to:

if the processing circuitry encodes the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, encode the L-SIG to include a length of the PPDU to spoof the legacy STAs to defer transmissions to at least after transmission of the PPDU.

11. The apparatus according to claim 1, the processing circuitry further configured to:

encode the PPDU for transmission in a 10 MHz channel of 64 sub-carriers spaced apart by 156.25 kHz, wherein the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol is based on down-clocking, by a factor of 2, of time signals for a 20 MHz channel of 64 sub-carriers spaced apart by 312.5 kHz.

12. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein: the DSRC frequency band includes one or more control channels (CCHs) and one or more service channels (SCHs), and

the processing circuitry is further configured to:

if the PPDU includes traffic for the NGV service, encode the PPDU for transmission on one of the SCHs; and

if the PPDU includes a BSM, encode the PPDU for transmission on one of the CCHs.

13. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the vehicular communication for which the DSRC frequency band is allocated includes one or more of vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication, vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication, vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication, vehicle-to-pedestrian (V2P), and vehicle-to-network (V2N) communication.

14. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein: the processing circuitry includes a baseband processor to encode the PPDU, and

the apparatus includes a transceiver to transmit the PPDU.

15. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium that stores instructions for execution by processing circuitry to perform operations for communication by a Next Gen-

eration Vehicle-to-Everything (NGV) station (STA), the operations to configure the processing circuitry to:

encode a physical layer convergence procedure (PLCP) protocol data unit (PPDU) for transmission in a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency band allocated for vehicular communication, wherein the PPDU is encoded based on a co-existence of by NGV STAs and legacy STAs in the DSRC frequency band,

wherein the operations configure the processing circuitry to encode the PPDU in accordance with an NGV enhanced physical (PHY) layer protocol or in accordance with a legacy PHY layer protocol,

wherein the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol includes usage of a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding, wherein the legacy PHY layer protocol excludes usage of the mid-amble, the STBC, and the LDPC coding.

16. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium according to claim 15, the operations to further configure the processing circuitry to:

encode the PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes traffic for an NGV service; and

encode the PPDU in accordance with the legacy PHY layer protocol if the PPDU includes a basic safety message (BSM).

17. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium according to claim 15, the operations to further configure the processing circuitry to:

encode the PPDU for transmission in a 10 MHz channel of 64 sub-carriers spaced apart by 156.25 kHz, wherein the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol is based on down-clocking, by a factor of 2, of time signals for a 20 MHz channel of 64 sub-carriers spaced apart by 312.5 kHz.

18. An apparatus of a Next Generation Vehicle-to-Everything (NGV) station (STA), the apparatus comprising: memory; and processing circuitry, configured to:

in a control channel (CCH) of a dedicated short-range communication (DSRC) frequency band allocated for vehicular communication:

decode a first physical layer convergence procedure (PLCP) protocol data unit (PPDU) that announces an NGV service offered by another NGV STA, the first PPDU decoded in accordance with a legacy physical (PHY) layer protocol; and

in a service channel (SCH) of the DSRC frequency band:

decode a second PPDU that includes traffic for the NGV service, the second PPDU decoded in accordance with an NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, wherein the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol includes usage of a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding, wherein the legacy PHY layer protocol excludes usage of a mid-amble, space-time block coding (STBC), or low-density parity check (LDPC) coding,

wherein the memory is configured to store information that identifies the SCH.

19. The apparatus according to claim 18, the processing circuitry further configured to:

decode another PPDU in accordance with the NGV enhanced PHY layer protocol, wherein the other PPDU is received from the other NGV STA and includes control signaling for an establishment of the NGV service; and

determine the SCH in which the traffic for the NGV
service is to be received based on the control signaling.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

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INVENTOR(S) : Cariou et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Claims

In Column 29, Line 52, in Claim 1, delete “memory,” and insert --memory;-- therefor

Signed and Sealed this
Eighteenth Day of May, 2021



Drew Hirshfeld
*Performing the Functions and Duties of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*